

# Jacksonville

# Bremahville

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1883.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

## ONE BY ONE THEY GO, MARRYING AND MATING AS THE WORLD REVOLVES.

The Children Forsaking the Old and Clinging to the New—Leaving the Old Couple to their Meditations—The Imaginary Ills of Life—The Hunt for a Cook.

Atlanta Constitution.  
“We took our weight with her,  
With morning blushes on her cheek,  
And peuris upon her breast.”

One by one they go. They are always going, for the boys will run after the girls, and they pull ‘em, and beg ‘em, and flatter ‘em, until they surrender, and then they marry and go. There is a sweet sadness about it, and for a while the house seems desolate, and the good old father and mother wander around and look lost and say nothing; I came by one of these deserted homes last night and saw the old folks through the window. The mother was knitting in the corner and the old man looking fixedly in the blazing fire and smoking his pipe. I knew well what they were thinking about, for a young man had come after their child and carried her far away—the child they had nourished and loved so long and done all they could for, and now she was gone, gone for good. It is the course of nature, but somehow it humbles a fond parent in spite of nature, for a man, a stranger to his blood, to step in between and steal a daughter’s purest, tenderest love, and take her away. Somehow it reminds us of our age and infirmity. The old pillars that sustained the house are decaying and growing weak, and the child seeks a new and more vigorous support. One by one they go; the boys and the girls, and the old homestead is but a place to visit and then go away again. We are thankful and happy when they come, and we know they love us still, but it is most always a sacrifice—a sacrifice of time and money, and puts in peril their business and opportunities. Nevertheless, they ought to come, “for life is short and time is fleeting,” and the old folks will soon be gone. This devotion to aged parents is mighty sweet to me. I know a man of your town—a lawyer of standing and distinction—who, every month, goes by my house in a hired buggy and spends a day and night with his aged mother in the mountains, and comforts her, and she looks forward with delight to his monthly visits, and fondles him to her bosom, and blesses him, and when he leaves her to return to his wife and children, he knows that her prayers follow him, and they rise to Heaven like incense, and he feels better and nobler for his pilgrimage. I respect that man because he respects his good old mother, and if I had a case for court I would submit it to him with all confidence, and if I had a large estate and wanted a faithful executor, I would choose him. I can’t help ruminating over these things sometimes, for a feeling of sadness comes over me when I think of our children who have left us, and are now domiciled in five different states—from New York to Florida. When shall we all meet again. And there are more to leave us, and by and by they will all be gone, and our hopes and joys will flutter and fall like the leaves upon a withered tree. That is the way I feel at times, but it is not the way we ought to feel. It is not the way I talk to other people. “Brace up, old gentleman!” I say “brace up, old gentleman!” Why, they will keep coming and going, and your grandchildren will come to see you, and must make things lively. Frolic with ‘em, play horse and bear, and go hunting with ‘em, and tell ‘em stories, and hold your head up like a patriarch. Grow old gracefully, and be always ready to brighten up the family heart with a venerable smile. We don’t want any long faces in this sublunar world. Cheer up, and make folks glad to see you. Never say die until your time comes, and when it does come draw the drapery of your couch about you, as the poet says, and lie down to pleasant dreams.”

Why is it that the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell is not being urged by the Southern press as a candidate for Clerk of the next National House of Representatives? A few years ago he was a candidate for that position, and but for a few adventitious circumstances, would have been elected. He is one of the ablest, most fearless, and most incorruptible men in Alabama, and would be an honor to the position mentioned. The South has no better men than John H. Caldwell, and, as the North is likely to have the Speaker, it is nothing more than just that the South should have the Clerk.—*Courier River News*.

Col. Caldwell is not a candidate for the place. He came within one or two votes of it when he was. We concur with the *News* in what it says of him, and think if he had made the race this time, he would have got it.

There are a good many troubles in this life, but a kind Providence has enabled us to fortify against them. They are more imaginary than otherwise. We can make them big or we can make them little. A good nabor told me the other day he had received a letter from his father, who lived in Atlanta, and his father wanted him to get him a cook. A cook! Lord help us! Why, the man is worth a hundred thousand dollars, and wants a cook. Damn a cook. Why, I can cook everything I want to eat myself. I like a cook for the family and for company, and all that—but I can live and thrive and get fat without a cook. That is all they are. Some folks think they are just obliged to have a cook—and that is what is the matter with this generation. They had cooks before the war, and they had roast beef, and roast turkey, and all sorts of pies and pastry, and they think

*U. S. Court.*  
Montgomery Advertiser.  
United States vs. Frank Coker, of Talladega, charged with advertising obscene literature through the mails. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

A forfeiture was entered against all grand and petit jurors who had been summoned to attend this court and failed to appear.

Abram S. Hewitt thinks the presidency would kill him in three months.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1883.

Before this letter reaches your readers there will probably be an *entraînement* of the political situation, at least so far as the election of a speaker of the House is concerned, and since we are so near the event, it will not be prudent for me to make predictions. I will confine myself to subjects in which there is less margin for blunders.

It is known that the now famous address of Mahone was written by George C. Gorham; at one time the Clerk of the Senate, and ever since a seeker for reinstatement in that office. For the last four years he has been one of the editors of the *National Republican* of this city, a paper that has been devoted almost exclusively to the now lost cause of Maloney the South. If any man is more disappointed than Mahone over the collapse of the “Great Malone Movement” it is Gorham. The so called Malone address, though weak and inconsistent, is as a piece of literature a little above the mass of Mahone, and it abounds in the rubbish of which the editors of the *National Republican* have been composed.

All opponents of degenerate shrieking, lying, latter day republican party should rejoice that it has dug up this bloody shirt relic, and taken it for banner. They should rejoice and be exceeding glad that Mahone is now the sergeant Bates of the musty ensanguined nether garment, and that he bears it aloft in Virginia. Virginia, by the way, is just across the Potowmack and under the shadow of the capitol. Unlike the states in which the bloody shirt has been so frantically flapped in the past, she is accessible to all who wish to know the truth. If there has been murder and intimidation for political effect it should be known; it cannot be hid. The battle fields of Virginia were, but yesterday, the scenes of the fraternization of the veterans of the once belligerent armies, and the revival of the stale issue of the bloody shirt is worse than malicious, and it is indicative of the diabolical desperation of the beaten politicians.

I had intended avoiding the speakership question but I would not have you think your correspondent lacks enterprise as a news gatherer, and I will say that the very latest reliable information is that Mr. Randall is to be elected speaker, also Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Cox and Mr. Springer. The fight has narrowed down to this alternative certainty. Mr. Randall has assurances that he will receive 107 votes, Mr. Carlisle is certain that he will get not less than 120. Mr. Cox has positive knowledge that ninety of his colleagues will vote for him on the first ballot. Mr. Springer does not trouble himself about the first ballot, but knows he will receive enough votes on the last ballot to elect him. This prospect ought to make a great many people happy, while those whom it does not reach have only to remember the prosperous financial condition of our government, as recently brought to light by the annual report of U. S. Treasurer Wyman, the substance of which is: that the public debt is being swiftly reduced; that the financial operations of the government are successful; that the largest part of our national debt is owned by our own citizens; and that the most imminent danger threatening the future of the country is an excess of the “root of all evil” in the public treasury.

According to the prophets, “Gog,” alias the Emperor of Russia, is to get the worst of it at Armageddon—in fact, “only a sixth part of him shall be left.”

Bill Prichard’s Wagon.

Whangdoodle Review.

Spring Notes.—Bill Prichard thinks he’ll have to get a new butcher wagon this spring. We are glad that business is so good—

Feb. 27.

Business Jottings—McKee &

Purdy (whose card we print in another column) have put in an estimate on Bill Prichard’s new wagon.

—April 9.

Casual mention—Bill Prichard’s new wagon received its first coat of paint yesterday at McKee & Purdy’s shop. The body color is dull gray—May 21.

Personals—We hear that Bill

Prichard has given a contract for his new butcher wagon to McKee & Purdy. He could not have done

better, and we are glad there is no

truth in the rumor that he was going to Clarenceville to get the job done—April 16.

Jottings About Town—the new

wagon for Bill Prichard had the

wheels tired yesterday at the shop

of McKee & Purdy, on Main street.

Jim McKee, the senior partner of

the firm, did the work, although

Bob Purdy got the water necessary

to shrink the iron.—May 7.

Editorial Notes—We are always

glad to recognize and mention any

attempt at home manufactures.—

We have long held the opinion,

and we have freely expressed it,

both in these columns in our capacity

as journalist and in private

among our acquaintances, that

Whangdoodle need manufactures

to build her up. It will not be un-

til men of money outside the town

recognize our willingness to help

ourselves that capital will come to

take advantage of the annexed

facilities for investment of which

Whangdoodle is full. It is, there-

fore, with peculiar pleasure that

we call the attention of our readers

to the fact that a butcher wag-

on for Bill Prichard (who, in our ad-

vertising columns, calls the atten-

tion of our readers to his place of

business) has been built by McKee &

Purdy, the popular blacksmiths

on Main street, whose card we pub-

lish in another place. We are glad

to know that the business of one of

our advertisers has grown to such

a point that he requires a new wag-

on, and we are proud of the fact

that Whangdoodle could supply a

firm in the person of another ad-

vertiser to build it.—June 3.

Over 50,000 Massachusetts wo-

mens have petitioned for the right to

Gov. Patterson’s only son has

died of membranous croup at Har-

rissburg.

## CANAL THROUGH CANAAN.

Scheme to Flood a Third of Palestine—Fulfilling Scriptural Prophecies.

New York Herald.

That “Jordan is a hard road to travel,” is a dogma of juvenile conviction that few of us ever expected to see applied to ships as well as to men. It is, nevertheless, over twenty years ago that the proposition was first mooted to flood about one-sixth of the Holy Land, in order to make a ship canal from the Gulf of Acre to the Gulf of Akabah. Since then the scheme has been discussed in a haphazard, erratic sort of way, and has drawn forth from those who ought to know all about it views of the most conflicting and bewildering character.

Pessimists maintain that the Jordan canal is a wild, visionary scheme, far beyond the bounds of possibility; that, owing to the enormous area, evaporation and percolation, it would take over a hundred years for the largest practicable stream to submerge the valley; that it would be utterly impossible by any known system of locks to control such a head of water dash along at railroad speed, and that, if ships ever manage to get into the great inland sea, they never could get out again. The letter of General Gordon, of the British Royal Engineers, says instead of a hundred years, that it would only take nine months to flood the two hundred and twenty-five cubic miles of the Jordan Valley and create a great inland sea, the mills of which the white people are their friends. I think they are improving, though the young negroes are not inclined to work like the old ones. The young men dress well on Sundays, many of them better than I do, and don’t seem inclined to do much. The young women, most of them, are the same way. I can’t say how this class make their money. The negro makes a good brick mason, carpenter, and some of them make good mechanics—Where they are equally efficient they receive the same wages as the whites do.

In our savings department we have four depositors from the District of Columbia. The deposits in the department are used by us as quick capital. It takes a great deal of money to carry on our business after our plan. We never think ourselves in a good condition unless we have about \$100,000 in cash or deposits always on hand. We have recently cut off some large depositors, because we think the money could be better employed elsewhere. I have not been president of the mills until recently. I never sought the honor, though may be looked upon as the projector. I have always been in a position to secure the election, but have declined it until recently, when the stockholders insisted that I should accept the presidency.

Fifty years ago I said I intended to come here and go into manufacturing. I was born in New York. I landed in Savannah in 1834. I am now 77 years of age. I married in the South, and if we live till May we will celebrate our fiftieth anniversary. I had heard it said that nobody could be successful manufacturers but the English and New Englanders. I could never find out why. We now have an advantage of \$7.50 a bale over the New England mills. We have the additional advantage of getting cotton direct from the farmer without the cost of bagging and ties. Being right here in the cotton fields, we have another advantage of selecting just such grades as we want. When we built No. 3 we departed from all the old New England plans, and revolutionized our machinery. This was done by Mr. John Hill, who came to us from Illinois to take charge of our woolen mill. We found him to be a genius, and now we can nothing in the mechanical department without him. Our mills are well ventilated, and built with a view to the comfort of the operatives. We have two blocks of houses in the city, and \$4 small houses across the river, in which our operatives are permitted to live at a nominal expense. Many of them have their own houses. We have an average of thirty or forty cents a day. The weavers are mostly women, and the most skillful make \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Our dividends are varied—from 6 to 10 per cent. No. 3 was built from our earnings; and while building it we reduced our dividends to 6 per cent. We have a surplus fund, and our earnings really are about 17 per cent. We now pay 8 per cent. Our goods are sold mainly in the South and West. We sell very few goods in the North. We are now an advantage of \$7.50 a bale over the New England mills. We have the additional advantage of getting cotton direct from the farmer without the cost of bagging and ties. 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# The Republican.

DECEMBER 1, 1883.

There has been a reaction in the State in favor of Gov. O'Neal, and the newspapers generally are admitting that there has been much unjust criticism of his administration.

The trial of the man who killed Wm. Clark in Jacksonville, Texas, has been concluded, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for only four years. It is pretty much in Texas as here, we guess. A man who has money or influence cannot be hung for murder.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, Health officer of the State, was in Jacksonville this week, visiting his family, who have been here the entire summer. In this connection it may not be amiss to state that Dr. Cochran's report shows Jacksonville to be the healthiest point in the State.

## THE MOB AT BIRMINGHAM.

Negro Hung for Attempted Rape of a White Woman.

Friday night, the 23d just, a widow lady living in Birmingham, was aroused from sleep by some one touching her. She attempted to scream, but was seized and a hand pressed over her mouth. The struggle aroused some of her children who cried out and thus awakened a young man who was sleeping in another room. At this the would be ravisher fled. Next day a negro was arrested and the lady identified him as the guilty party. Saturday night a masked mob of one hundred and fifty men took him from the jail and hung him within the limits of the city. The negro protested his innocence to the last, and it does not appear that his guilt was established to the satisfaction of every one. The lady on whom the assault was made is a Northern lady. The day following there was much excitement among the negroes, who professed to believe in the innocence of the man hung by the mob, and who censured the town authorities for not taking steps to prevent the lynching. They also charged the jailor with giving up his prisoner willingly. The wildest rumors prevailed in regard to the intentions of the negroes. It was said they threatened to burn the house of the woman and kill the jailor and do other horrible things. In consequence of these wild rumors, the military was called out and the Gatling gun put in position; but the negroes omitted the part of the programme assigned them, and the Birmingham "melish" were compelled next day to return to the dull routine of business, without having fleshed their maiden swords.

There is something in this affair that leaves a feeling of uneasiness, lest an innocent man has been put to death, on insufficient testimony, that one cannot shake off. The denial of guilt to the last moment—the difficulty of identifying a negro in the dark, especially under the circumstances—the general character of the negro and all, leave a doubt of his guilt that a jury would have given him the benefit of. Not so the mob. It has neither reason, mercy nor justice. It is a monster, which the government must crush with an iron hand, or which will subvert the government that tolerates it.

A reverence for, and obedience to law among the people, is essential to the prosperity of our government. The mob is the incarnation of lawlessness and utter disregard of the high duties of citizenship. The mob spits upon human laws and insults God who ordained human government and enjoined obedience to it.

The mob or the government one must go. Which shall it be? Down with the mob say we, and up with law and order, and a strict enforcement of the same.

The Atlanta *Constitution*, which has all along bitterly opposed Mr. Randall, changed front a few days ago and now advocates his election on the ground that both he and Mr. Carlisle stand on the Ohio platform and that therefore there is no practical difference between them, and on the further ground that the election of Mr. Randall is best for the interests of the democratic party in the coming presidential election. The New Orleans *True Democrat*, which had been silent until within a few days has come out squarely for him on the same ground, and both General Gordon, of Georgia, and Hon. John W. Danell, of Virginia, have

written letters of the same general tenor. Samuel J. Tilden also supports him on this ground.

By the time this paper reaches its readers the matter will have been decided by a caucus of Democratic members. At the present writing Mr. Randall's chances are far better than those of either of his opponents, and if he is defeated, it will probably be by a combination of all opposing elements on some dark horse. He has developed much more strength in the South than was anticipated, southern members taking the view that it was not prudent to throw away a chance of success in the coming election by throwing the element that Mr. Randall represents overboard. Mr. Randall's consistent friendship toward the South has also had its effect in securing for him southern votes.

It is needless for us to remind our readers that the REPUBLICAN has supported him from the start, as a matter of party policy, and because he accepted the party doctrine on the tariff, as also on account of his great ability as a party leader and his services to the South.

## ALABAMA NEWS.

Here and There—News from all Parts.

The story put out by the Gadsden *News* of the woman coming to life after burial was a silly hoax.

Chambers county had two gin houses, one school house, one church and one kitchen burned inside of one week.

Eastern capitalists have been investing in Chilton county lands containing mica deposits.

480 acres of railroad land in Chilton county, at public sale brought \$1,200.

A negro named Preston James was drowned in the lower Tallapoosa river in Elmore county recently. He fell overboard from a ferry-boat. An oar was handed him, but he tried to save his hat, which was floating down stream and lost his life thereby.

Warden Bankhead says the death rate at the mines, among the convicts, is now lower than on the farms. This comes of the legislation last winter on the convict question and the appointment of competent Penitentiary Inspectors, with pay sufficient to enable them to do their duty well.

The Scottsboro *Citizen* says fifty dwelling houses could be rented in Scottsboro right now. The town is about to have a big boom. The people of the town have gone into small manufactures and this no doubt accounts for the boom.

The Jackson county real estate and Immigration Agency has received a letter from Williamsburg, Pa., written by John Pistor, who has been in the United States about three years. He says, "I like to go South or West. I am single and 23 years old. Is there a chance for a German single man in your country? I would like to find a Southern girl for my wife, with a good English learning." He says he has \$2,000.

The dress of Mrs. Martha Carter, of Marion county, caught fire, some days ago, while she was sitting before the fire and she was so badly burned that she died next day. Mrs. Oliver, her mother, was badly burned in trying to extinguish the flames.

Mad dogs are numerous and dangerous in the eastern part of Limestone county.

An officer of Marion county deputized Jas. Dodson to assist him in arresting Wm. Stanford, who had insulted a Mrs. King. Stanford resisted and killed the officer, who was firing at him. Dodson then shot Stanford, but was shot by Stanford at the same time. All three of the men were killed.

The gun houses of Mrs. S. J. Hudson and Mr. W. H. King of Perry county, were burned last week. Loss \$2,000.

A negro woman in Shelby county near Harperville left a little negro child in her cabin and went to a neighboring house. While she was gone the cabin caught fire and the child was burned up in it.

The State press generally approve the settlement made with Mr. Patt, one of Vincent's bondsman.

Arthur Boyd, son of the President of the Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Auburn, was accidentally killed the 24th by the discharge of a gun in the hands of his little brother.

Henry Rose, a colored preacher, who murdered Henry Bates, also colored, some two months ago in Dallas county, has been captured and is in jail. His mental suffer-

ings are terrible beyond description. He refuses to eat or drink and notices no one. The *Mail* says he is suffering the terrors of hell.

The mill and gin and wool cards, six bales of cotton, 150 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats of Thos. Privitt, of Lauderdale county were burned some days ago. Loss \$3,000.

Mr. James Rodes of Greensboro was knocked for a car by the timbers of a bridge and killed some days ago.

The Gadsden *News* reported Wm. Vinson, of Centre, as dead. The Centre *News* denies the statement. William is alive and kicking.

Nancy Williams, adored "Hoodoo" woman of Mobile, has been committed to jail without bail, charged with poisoning Isaac Taylor, colored, by giving him poisoned gumbo.

A committee appointed to investigate the books of the Circuit Clerk of Jefferson county have made a report which Judge Sprott characterized as astounding. The Clerk, Sheriff and Solicitor are shown to have been guilty of irregularities. The committee report failure to collect fines and forfeitures and county tax on prosecutions since 1872 of \$21,098.22. Of about \$5,000 due for convict labor during that time only \$191.40 are shown to have been collected. In some instances the Sheriff made return, "no money made on this execution" instead of "no property found." The committee say: "In several cases, we find that So-licitors' fees have been taxed and collected from defendants who had not been convicted and the prosecution against whom had been not prosed. Since the investigation of the committee large sums have been paid in by the heirs of convicts."

Bladon Springs, in Choctaw county, is said to be on a boom. Preparations to bore for oil thereabouts are going on.

Walter Tally, a boy about 15 years old of Abbeville, Henry county, became enraged at a married brother, went to his brother's house and, after driving his wife away, set fire to the house. He is in jail for arson, and is said to be a bad egg.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* censures the lynching of the negro at Birmingham.

A cow was on exhibition at the Eufaula Fair that gives nine gallons of milk a day.

Montevallo was the scene of much drunkenness the day Barrett's circus showed there. Several fights occurred and some shooting, and merchants were compelled to close their stores.

Caleb Golden, of Dale county has 350 head of hogs ready for killing, some of which weigh over 400 pounds.

Mrs. Scarborow, of Marengo county, stepped out of her house and left a year old baby in a cradle near the fire. When she returned the child was burned to death.

The Supreme Court of Georgia on Friday.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 27.—The Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Cunningham against the National Bank of Augusta, has decided that cotton future notes are absolutely void. Cunningham made a note for \$5,000 to Warren, Wallace & Co., in cotton future transaction. The firm negotiated it to the bank which sued the maker, who pleaded that the note was void, as it was given on a gaming consideration. The court says that cotton futures are as much gambling as far, and that such notes are void in anybody's hands, whether they knew the notes were given for futures or not.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution in my hands, from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, against J. A. Bowles and in favor of C. J. Cooper & Son, I will proceed to sell on the

First Monday in January 1884

before the court house door of Calhoun county, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit: All the right, title and interest of the said J. A. Bowles in and to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and the S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 22, also the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 23, also the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and a fraction in the S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 24, all in Twp. R. # James B. Palmer, Sheriff.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Calera, Ala., R. M. PILGREEN, Proprietor.

T. F. BONDURANT, Clerk.

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Henry Rose, a colored preacher, who murdered Henry Bates, also colored, some two months ago in Dallas county, has been captured and is in jail. His mental suffer-

ing are terrible beyond description. He refuses to eat or drink and notices no one. The *Mail* says he is suffering the terrors of hell.

The mill and gin and wool cards, six bales of cotton, 150 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats of Thos. Privitt, of Lauderdale county were burned some days ago. Loss \$3,000.

Mr. James Rodes of Greensboro was knocked for a car by the timbers of a bridge and killed some days ago.

The Gadsden *News* reported Wm. Vinson, of Centre, as dead.

The Centre *News* denies the statement. William is alive and kicking.

W. J. SCOTT, Executor.

nov10-31.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

Saturday, Dec. 1, 1883.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., rendered on the 5th day of November, 1882, I will, on the 1st day of December, 1883, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following premises in said county and state, viz: the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 28, township 13, south, range 9, East, containing 80 acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash, and balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale—not with two good securities will be required. These lands are situated not far from the Jacksonville and Rome road and near Mr. Warren Harris.

BISHOP & STEVENSON,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Quick Sales and Short Profits.

BRUCE HARRIS & CO.

Druggists,

117 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

Our Specialties,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Ready Mixed Paints, Window and Show Case Glass, Sash, Blinds, and Doors.

We sell as low as any market South.

Quality Guaranteed. Will fill orders on short notice.

oct10-31.

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S. D. G. BROTHERS, Adm.

nov10-31.

J. A. LANDERS,

REPRESENTING THE

Singer Manufacturing Company,

Can be found at

DRAPER & TURNER'S,

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

Full line of Singer Sewing Machines.

Would like to see his old friends.

Orders sent to him at Anniston, will be promptly attended to.

nov21-31.

J. A. LANDERS,

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AG'T,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

Two Good Home Companies to-wit:

Georgia Home, Ga.

Central City, Ga.

mar1-30.

JAS. HUTCHISON,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Jacksonville Hotel.)

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ELLIS & WHITESIDE,

NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO

Justice of the Peace,

Jacksonville, Ala.

cont secound and fourth Mondays in each month.

GALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

W. J. PRANCE,</

# The Republican.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

FROM ALL SECTION OF CALHOUN.

Messrs. E. G. Caldwell, and Alex. Woods left for their orange grove in Florida Tuesday and will be gone for the winter.

Mr. W. E. Wood, who removed from this place to Birmingham some months ago, is on a visit to friends here.

Dr. Linder has bought the lot of Maj. T. W. Francis, opposite Mr. H. F. Montgomery, and will build his dwelling house on that lot.

Since last Saturday two negroes have been cut on the head by falling brick from the Rowan building. In both instances Mr. Breckinridge, the contractor, has generously paid doctor's bill.

Mr. Joshua Draper, Sr., and wife, of Oxford, visited Jacksonville last week. There is some talk of their removal to this place. It is needless to say they will be very warmly welcomed.

It was thought that the city council had perfected arrangements for the removal of the old Sunny South building, but it being in the hands of an administrator, unexpected legal difficulties have been encountered.

Dr. Ayers, of Anniston spent a portion of last and this week in Jacksonville. We were much pleased to make his acquaintance, and venture to express the wish that he may visit Jacksonville often. He has been in editorial harness in the past, and this may account for our liking him so well at first sight.

The attention of the traveling public is called to the hotel card of Mr. Pilgreen, of Calera. This hotel, under his management is fast gaining in popularity. New and skilled waiters, an excellent bill of fare and courteous attention to guests has produced a marked effect. Stop with Pilgreen when you reach Calera.

If the town Marshal will stay about the neighborhood of the negro billiard saloon, in the brick store, south side of the public square, any Sunday evening and night or Sunday morning, (when generally there is a supply of the ardent on hand) he will hear enough profanity and boisterous language to afford ground for a dozen arrests. It has become a great nuisance in this regard to families in hearing of it. The attention of the Grand Jury will be invited to it in due time also, if such practices are not discontinued.

The death of Hon. Taul Bradford has caused a change in the firm name of Bradford, Bishop & Stevenson. As will be seen from our advertising columns, the firm is now Bishop & Stevenson. Mr. Bishop is at Talladega and Mr. Stevenson at Jacksonville. The firm is a strong one in every point of view, and will continue in the future as in the past to command a large share of the practice of this Talladega and adjoining counties.

All suppose to know the propensity of insects to enter their houses in decayed fruit. What creates worms in the human body? Think of this and give Shurtliff's Indian Vermilion to your children.

MARRIED—At the residence of Hon. A. Woods, in Jacksonville, Nov. 26th, by Rev. J. M. McLean, Mr. W. J. Howell, of Tallapoosa, Ga., and Miss Mamie Adams, of this place.

The bridal party left at once for the home of Mr. Howell, in Georgia. He is to be congratulated. The bride is one of the gentlest and most loveable of her sex. Her amiability endeared her to all who knew her, and the good wishes of all our people follow her and husband to the new home to which he conducts her.

The effort of the Oxford News to injure the REPUBLICAN in the estimation of new-comers to our county, by the statement that it is trying to arouse a prejudice against them in the county, is too silly for notice, and will not have the desired effect. The generous patronage of these same new-comers, as attested by the advertising columns of the REPUBLICAN, show these gentlemen to be far too sensible to believe any such twaddle. The REPUBLICAN has the general interests of the county too much at heart to pursue any such illiberal course, and besides it would be bad policy in a business point of view. So, if it suits the News thus to play the sneak, the REPUBLICAN has no objection. Such a course can injure nobody but itself.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

FROM ALL SECTION OF CALHOUN.

From Martin's Cross Roads our correspondent sends the following:

Married, Nov. 25th, by E. M. Reid, J. P., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. James G. Bennett and Miss Nancy S. Dowdy, all of Calhoun county.

Mr. D. H. Glenn has moved to DeKalb county. He carries with him the good wishes of all his neighbors. Though he was a poor man, he was one among the best citizens of Calhoun county.

I notice that Anniston proposes to furnish us a candidate for Representative in the next General Assembly, and the people in the western part of the county will furnish one, Cross Plains one, beat 2 one, Jacksonville one, and beat 5 to hear from.

Mr. George Cothran, who has been so low that it was thought there was no hope for his recovery, is getting better.

Mrs. J. A. Watson is very low with typhoid pneumonia at this time.

E. G. Morris & Sons have secured the services of a first class moulder, and are going to do all their iron work for mills, and other purposes, at home.

The Oxanna Tribune of the 28th says:

We can state for the benefit of the doubting thousands that a \$200,000 cotton factory for Oxanna is fixed fact.

From the Cross Plains Post we learn that—

Mrs. Noel Dudley died suddenly the 16th inst.

Mrs. R. S. Hampton, of Georgia, has opened a store in Cross Plains.

John Kelly and Miss Ola Lumpkin were married the 18th.

The Methodist parsonage is being repaired to fit it for the occupancy of the new pastor.

Mr. P. S. Bedell and Miss Sallie S. Brewster were married the 22d inst.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our local columns of Barnett & Williams, Temple Stores, Montgomery, Ala. This is a trustworthy firm, and parties who may order goods from them will doubtless get just what they order. Parties frequently want pure liquors for medicinal purposes, and such liquors can only be had of trustworthy dealers.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Ex U. S. Senator Geo. E. Spencer has been arrested in Nevada for contempt of court in not obeying a summons to appear in the star route case.

War between France and China is considered to be inevitable.

Sergeant Mason, the soldier who was sent to the Albany penitentiary by a court martial for shooting at Gitteau, has been pardoned by the President.

The trial of the Howard county (Ark.) negro rioters, indicted for the murder of Wyatt, has ended and three of them have been sentenced to be hung and 29 to be imprisoned for terms ranging from five to eight years.

Hillman King and his wife, an aged and respectable couple living near Hickman, Ky., were found murdered in their house a few days ago. A German pedler is supposed to have done the deed.

Ben Butler in his thanksgiving proclamation quotes scripture lavishly and altogether ignores the churches and preachers.

Mr. Billingslea, a drummer for a Nashville house, got on a spree in that city a few nights ago and in that condition shot a woman of bad character with a pistol that he was handling. He says the shooting was entirely accidental. The life of the woman hangs by a thread. Billingslea is of good family and was engaged to be married to a lady of this State.

Buffalo are returning to the plains of North Texas, after an absence of several years.

The wheat crop of East Tennessee is in fine condition.

## FINE LIQUORS.

We will deliver to any part of the state, free of transportation charges any quantity of whiskey equal to or exceeding one quart.

This very liberal offer will hold good for

SIXTY DAYS.

We guarantee our Liquors to be free from adulteration. We have all Liquors from Lager Beer to Chambagne Brandy. Send along your trial order.

WILLIAMS & BARNETT,

The Pine Grocers, Temple Stores, Montgomery, Ala.

Dec 1, 1883—6t.

## Notice to Creditors.

Letters of Executorship upon the estate of William Harrison deceased, having been granted the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Judge of the Eastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, on the 2nd Monday in October 1883 rendered in the cause of G. W. Williams & Co., et al., vs. A. O. Stewart et al., I will as Register in Chancery for said court, sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court house door of said county on Monday the 7th day of January 1884 the following described real estate to-wit: One hundred acres of land more or less and tenant mills located in Sec. 26, T. 14, R. 8, East in Calhoun County, Ala., and described as follows: Beginning at a stake near the creek on the north side, Thence north 70 degrees East 2 chains; thence offset 88 chains to northward 12, 34 chains; thence south 33 degrees east 23 50-100 chains; thence south 27 degrees west 5 chains; thence south 48 deg. 70 min. west 12 chains; thence 78 degrees west 10 chains to the beginning. Said lands will be sold as the property of A. O. Stewart to satisfy said decree above mentioned if they think proper.

WM. M. HAMES, Register, Dec 1, 1883—6t.

## FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term Nov. 20th, 1883.

This day came C. W. Breckinridge, administrator of the estate of John Martin, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 27th day of December 1883 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for the same to be held in the office of the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 27th day of Dec. 1883 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate, Dec 1, 1883.

## FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term Nov. 28th, 1883.

This day came George P. Peace, administrator of the estate of John E. Peace, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 22d day of December 1883 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for the same to be held in the office of the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 22d day of December 1883 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate, Dec 1, 1883.

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
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A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate, Dec 1, 1883.

## NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

John Floyd Smith, In Chancery Court, Special Term, Nov. 19th, 1883.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term Nov. 19th, 1883.

This day came Charles Martin, administrator of estate of John Dodd, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 17th day of Dec. 1883 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 17th day of Dec. 1883 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

JULIA F. WHISENANT, P.M.H.  
Register, Dec 1, 1883.

## Administrator's Sale of Land Dec 22nd, 1883.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court made and entered on the 30th day of Nov. 1883. We will sell on Saturday the 22nd day of Dec. 1883, to the highest bidder at public outcry upon the late premises of the deceased, the following lands of the estate of Wm. H. Anderson deceased, located on Ochotica creek and near East & West Railroad of Alabama in Calhoun county, Ala., viz.: The north half of south-east quarter of Sec. 22, the west half of south-west quarter of said quarter of Sec. 22, and the north half of north-east quarter of north-east quarter of Sec. 22, north of Ochotica creek, in T. 14, R. 6, East. Terms of sale: One-half cash and balance on a credit of 12 months with interest at 6 per cent. and then 6 per cent. for each year thereafter. One-half cash and good securities will be required. These lands are situated north-west from the court house, and near the corporation line of Jacksonville, Alabama.

D. C. TURNER, Adm'r, nov 24-31. J. A. COBB, Adm'r, nov 24-31.

## Final Settlement Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term Nov. 28th, 1883.

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A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate, nov 24-31.

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JULIA F. WH

# The Republican.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

### FROM ALL SECTIONS OF CALHOUN.

Our Bear correspondent writes: Good rain Thursday and it was badly needed, as all the wells were about dried up.

Mr. G. W. Peterson, who has been very sick, is improving slowly.

A six or seven year old child of Mr. Gray, died a few days ago, of brain fever.

The residence of Mrs. Towery was consumed by fire a few nights ago.

Our Choocococo correspondent under date of the 26th says:

The much needed rain has begun to descend, to the great gratification of man and beast.

Not so much wheat sown this year as usual and not near so much fall oats in this vicinity.

Messrs. Frierson and James were in town this week making deeds to parties that purchased lots at Choocococo.

Prof. Jolly commenced his school Monday. He will soon have his residence completed.

Maj. M. Davenport, one of Cleburne's most highly respected citizens, was here last week, looking after the sale of a lot of fine beef cattle that he had.

Mrs. Jas. Aiken, nee Miss Lou Weaver, the estimable wife of Col. Jas. Aiken, of Gadsden, accompanied by Mrs. Kelly, of Oxford, are visiting Mrs. Hattie A. Scarbrough this week.

Mr. Lum Whiteside and his good lady visited Mrs. Milligan this week.

Jas. A. Graham, of Ladiga, expects to begin the erection of a residence here this week.

The steam brick works will begin shipping brick this week.

Frank M. Davis bought a business lot near the depot of Frierson and James last week and proposes to build a house at once.

A good blacksmith and wood-workman would do well to settle here—a splendid opening, I think.

Our Jenkins correspondent writes:

Health of Jenkins good. No call for a doctor, except in cases of obstetrics. J. R. Andrews could not be pleased better—it is a boy.

Cotton about all out; corn housed. Most of our farmers have made enough to do them. A good crop of small grain is being sown in this community.

Mr. Hinton Harnett has bought the celebrated saddle and harness horse of W. F. Watson. As he is a young man, that looks like business.

The many friends of Miss Mary McAlister will be glad to learn that she will soon return home from North Carolina, where she has been visiting relatives for the past year.

We learn from last Saturday's *Hot Blast* that a little boy of Mr. Elder, of Anniston, got lost the 22d inst., and wandered some thirteen miles, when he was found by some kind hearted person and sent home.

Mr. J. F. Green, of Anniston, has been appointed Notary Public and ex-officio Justice of the Peace, and has opened an office.

Lindsay, the Live Furniture Dealer, of Anniston, has added an undertaking department to his already large business.

It has been decided by the young people that Anniston shall have a skating rink.

Dr. Mabett, of Quintana Ga., has located in Anniston and will practice his profession there.

Our Peeks Hill correspondent writes:

Tom Finch has just returned from Texas and is now at his grandmother's, Mrs. M. M. Finch.

We are having pork weather and some people are making use of it.

Cotton still comes in. Linder & Montgomery are buying all they can get. It is worth 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

J. D. Pruitt has just returned from Rome Ga.

Gilleland & Roaks are now erecting Mrs. Fannie Gore's residence at Hebron.

A correspondent from near Weaver's Station, writes as follows:

We are all happy to note change in your paper. It now ranks second to none in the State for neatness, and is also one of the most newsy and spicy papers we have. With best wishes for its future success,

I drop you few lines, may you continue to have the news each week from every nook and corner in the county.

Crops are about gathered and most of the cotton has been sold, at very low figures. This, together with the short crop, leaves the farmers in a worse condition than they were at the beginning of the year.

Messrs. Kirby and Bridges, of this section, speak of locating at Weavers' after this year, prepared to do any kind of wagon or buggy work, also blacksmithing. They are fine workmen and will no doubt make their mark wherever they go.

Mr. Nathan Clark has the fattest cattle and milches of any man in our knowledge, a good example of the stock law, as he never allows his to run at large. If any man doubts this let him come and see for himself, and also note the size of his grass lot (only four acres). It has kept through the dry summer four head of cattle, besides being grazed by mules and hogs. The cattle that have run at large are very poor and will cost almost as much as they are worth to carry them through the winter. Mr. Miller's letter on the stock law was a very sensible article, and it is time for the people of Calhoun to decide whether they will make the change or plod along the same old way, cutting down all their valuable timber and making it into rails, never have any fences worth a cent, and, worst of all, but little milk and butter.

We are happy to note that a larger grain crop is being sown than for several years, a wise consideration.

Mr. Ben Ellis, of South Caro-

nia, arrived at Weavers a few days since and will engage with W. C. Verrell in farming. They have the Walker place, on Cane Creek, leased for five years. Mr. Ellis is pleased with the country, but says it looks rather strange to see so much fencing. He having lived for several years where the stock law existed, doesn't see how he can get along without it.

A certain gentleman of this section, noted for driving a fancy horse and buggy, and one you might always find in ladies' society, now wishes to return his thanks for their kindly associations and the many happy moments spent with them.

He adds:—

Everwell dear girls a few more days I'll find me in a distant land. We have whispered love in many ways But I go to claim her plastic hand.

### FASHION NOTES.

The large protruding capots is the shape most generally adopted by women of fashion this winter on all occasions when the Fashion is not admisible.

Little misses not yet in their teens wear the pock or old fashioned "calash." These are in felt, with soft velvet crowns, in full velvet, plush or ottoman satin.

The straight, high dog collar is affected by ladies with long slender throats. These dog collars are generally of dark velvet, stiff, with gold, silver, steel or pearl embroidery.

Fancy stationary is properly veted vulgar. There is nothing more genteel than plain white paper and envelopes, and it is still more "gentle" and after the manner of the "old school" people to use sealing wax.

Fichus are long rather than square, and are most frequently formed of lace or crimp scarf, which are kept in the shape of a waistcoat by bands and bows of narrow ribbon or metal clasps at the throat and waist line.

The latest brides' dresses are trained and trimmed with puffing around the bottom over a simulated skirt or broclette. The opening of the upper skirt showing the broclette is fringed with light sprays or orange blossoms.

### An Absolute Fact!

THE CHEAPEST

### Furniture House

IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From!

My Undertaker's Department is fully up with the times, being complete in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction.

J. G. DAILY,

appr7-88-1y

### State Normal School.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.—This School recently established by act of the Legislature of Alabama, will open for the admission of pupils the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

Full corps of competent teachers employed.

RATES OF TUITION.

Normal Pupils ..... Free

Academical Department, per month ..... \$12.50

College Department, per month ..... \$2.00

Board can be had in Jacksonville at low rates. Society good. Location eminently healthy. For further information, address JOHN M. CALDWELL,

See Board of Directors.

### Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of Chancery Court for the 8th Inst. of the Eastern Division of Alabama, in a case wherein Arnold Shamburgh, Administrator of the estate of Marcus De La Fayette Bostic, deceased, is complainant, and M. M. Price and M. C. Price are defendants, I will sell, as Register of said Court, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 3rd day of December next, before the court house door of the county of Calhoun, within the legal hours of sale, the following real estate, to wit:

The W. 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 of Section 7, Township 14, Range 8, and twenty-six acres off the North end of the N. E. 1/4 of Section 12, Township 14, Range 7, all East in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun county, Ala., containing in all 106 acres more or less. Said land will be sold to satisfy said decree.

W. M. M. HAMES, Register.

Oct. 27, 1883.—6t.

SECOND ROUND.

The undersigned, Tax Collector for Calhoun county, will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the year 1883.

BEAT 1. Jacksonville Friday and

Saturday, Nov. 9 and 10

8. Green's School House,

Monday, Nov. 12

7. Hollingsworth's,

Tuesday, Nov. 13

6. Peeks Hill,

Wednesday, Nov. 14

8. Griffith's Store,

Thursday, Nov. 15

5. Old Iron Works,

Friday, Nov. 16

14. Sulphur Springs,

Saturday, Nov. 17

4. Bynum's Store,

Monday, Nov. 18

15. Anniston, Wednesday,

and Thursday, Nov. 21-22

3. Weavers Station,

Friday, Nov. 23

4. Four Mile Spring,

Saturday, Nov. 24

10. Rabbit Town,

Monday, Nov. 26

11. White Plains,

Tuesday, Nov. 27

12. Davy Hill,

Wednesday, Nov. 28

17. DeArmanville,

Thursday, Nov. 29

13. Oxford, Friday and

Saturday, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1

16. Ladiga, Monday, Dec. 3

9. Cross Plains, Tuesday and

Wednesday Dec. 4-5

2. Alexandria, Friday

and Saturday, Dec. 6-7

All tax is delinquent after the last day of December, 1883. I will be in Jacksonville the last five days of December for the purpose of receiving tax.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Col.

oct27-6t

### SHERIFF SALE

By virtue of one alias fit, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, within the legal hours of sale on

MONDAY THE 3RD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1883.

the following described property, to wit: All the undivided half interest in the lot and mill, situated in the town of Jacksonville, county of Calhoun, State of Alabama, and bounded on the North by land of G. B. Doubt, on the East by land of J. D. Hammond, (formerly the land of E. L. Woodward) and on the West by the land of Mrs. A. Abernathy, the same lying and being in the northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 14, township 14, range 8, and containing six acres more or less. Levied upon as the property of Alex. B. Clark, and in favor of H. J. Stevenson, administrator of the Estate of E. L. Woodward, deceased.

J. B. FARMER, Sheriff.

Oct. 27, 1883.—6t.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

PURE DRUGS, ETC.,

Weavers,

Alabama.

Keeps constantly on hand large stocks in every line, and while he sells at a figure that will return a

Fair Profit for Hard Work,

will never less offer his customers as good bargains in every department of his business.

Being in the property between the other most popular grocery stores in the city, he offers Ladies Dress Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, House Furnishing Goods, and Fancy Goods of all kinds. In addition to everything kept in a General Variety Store, he has a full stock of

JOHN WOODWARD, Proprietor.

NOV 10-6t

PUFFEE FREESH DRUGS:

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Courteous and polite attention shown

NOV 10-6t

ROWAN DEAN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Merchandise and Produce,

AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Agricultural Implements,

STEAM ENGINES,

GINS,



# The Republican.

DECEMBER 8, 1883.

The American Register says: "In consequence of the general dissatisfaction at the appearance and quality of the recently issued postal notes, the Postmaster-General has ordered a change to be made. Hereafter they will be printed on blue tinted paper instead of the yellow now used. One of the principal objections to the present notes is that the paper on which they are printed becomes easily mutilated."

In his annual report, Mr. Clark, chief of the revenue marine service, says that the 38 vessels entered 300,000 miles and boarded and examined 25,587 vessels, of which number 2,240 were seized or reported to the proper authorities for violating the law; they have assisted 224 vessels in distress, which, with their cargoes, aggregated in value \$4,887,175, and on board of which were 2,497 persons. Sixty people have been saved from drowning.

The democratic caucus of the 48th congress was held Saturday night when the following nominations were made for officers of the House Representatives:

Speaker, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Clerk, J. D. Clark, of Missouri.

Sergeant at arms, John P. Lee, of Ohio.

Door Keeper, J. D. Wintersmith, of Texas.

Postmaster, Lyengurs Dalton, of Indiana.

Chaplain, Rev. John S. Landry, of the Protestant Episcopal church, Georgetown, D. C.

## MAD DOG EXCITEMENT.

Some two weeks ago we noticed the fact that a rabid dog had developed in the neighborhood of Weavers' and had attempted to bite Mr. A. J. Prater had actually bitten a cow and some other animals. We then advised the killing of all such animals. Since then the cow has gone mad and was killed Thursday. There is the wildest excitement in that neighborhood, as we have been informed, and there has been a general dog killing—something that ought to have been done in the first instance. We trust that such a careful watch will be kept by the good people of the section as will squelch the disease at the present stage of things, and that every dog that acts suspiciously, no matter how valuable, will be killed at once. One human life is worth that of all the dogs that have lived since the first dog was made.

We publish in another column the result of the contest for the Speakership and the address of Mr. Carlisle, the Speaker elect. The decided majority by which he has been elected, indicates that the Democratic party has determined it to be the better policy to attempt tariff reform at once. With a Republican Senate and Republican President it is not easy to be seen how any tariff reform measures can be got through; and it was in view of this fact, and in view of the fact that the election of Mr. Randall meant a conservative course on the tariff that this paper was for him. We are glad to see that Mr. Carlisle himself takes very conservative ground on this question, in view of its probable impairment of Democratic chances in the coming presidential struggle. In this he has shown himself wiser than many of his supporters. He is a good man, and we hope for his administration the greatest measure of success. It is notable that the contest was conducted by the various aspirants without a shade of bitterness. This befores a harmony in the party that promises good results. We trust that the efforts of Mr. Carlisle and men of Mr. Randall's type may keep the wilder reformers in the party from kicking the democratic fat in the fire. As a good party organ, that always yields to the decision of the majority in matters of policy, we have no complaint to make that our choice was not elected. We acquiesce with cheerfulness to the action of the majority and hope that the best results may spring from it.

## Murder in St. Clair County.

A man by the name of Matthews was shot with a gun & killed by A. C. Nichols, near the narrow gauge railroad, on the 27th ult. There was some insurance, but to what amount, I shall enter on the discharge of my duties with a serious distrust of my capacity to meet in an acceptable manner the requirements of

## THE MOB AT BIRMINGHAM.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.  
The New Augusta Facto y.

ARGELA, GA., Nov. 30.—The J. P. King mill commenced baling goods yesterday for market. The mill has 26,500 spindles and 800 looms, and is very complete. The company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and begins operations with a surplus of nearly \$200,000.

Important if True.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—It is reported that Mr. Carlisle has thrown his tariff reform principles overboard. He has assured several who have come to him on the subject that he will not encourage the tariff revision, but will leave the matter where it can fairly be settled by a majority of the House of Representatives.

A Railroad Strike.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—A dispute at the Appeal from Jonesboro, Ark., says: The strike by the employees of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad continues. The company offered to pay one month's wages, but the proposition was declined, and two months pay demanded. The Superintendent arrived yesterday in a special train from Pine Bluff, and the strikers side-tracked the engine and locked both ends of the switch. The strikers are willing to take the mail through, but they have received no orders to do so. The public is greatly inconvenienced and want mails.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

MOXGROK, ALA., Dec. 3.—As a freight train on the South and North Alabama railroad was about to start for the North this morning the boiler of the locomotive exploded. The engineer was badly scalded, and will probably die, and the fireman was badly hurt, and a man named Allen, who was standing by, was struck on the head by a piece of the flying iron and killed instantly.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—A special dispatch to the Daily News from Dixon, Ill., says that while Miss Eletra Lewis, a milliner, and two little girls were out driving last evening, the horse became frightened and ran into the river, and all were drowned.

The Election of Mr. Carlisle as Speaker.

WASHINGROK, Dec. 3.—Long before the hour of noon the galleries of the house of representatives were filled with spectators to witness the opening scenes of the 48th congress. The new upholstering of the desks of the members, the bright colors of the carpeting of the chamber and the baskets of flowers which were distributed here and there throughout the hall, served to enliven the scene, while on the floor, political feelings being laid aside for the time, friendly greetings and merry conversation were the order of the day. Now and then a prediction might be heard as to the result of the battle in 1884, and a few speculations were indulged in as to the probable chairmanships of the more important committees of the house, but aside from this, the floor was being cleared of strangers, some little excitement was occasioned by the obstinate refusal of "Colonel" Pinchot, a noted character in Washington, to vacate the seat in which he had ensconced himself. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, however, succeeded in overcoming his objections and leading him from the chamber.

At precisely 12 o'clock the clerk, Mr. McPherson, took the stand at the clerk's desk, rapped the house to order and proceeded to call the roll of representatives elect. The state of Mississippi having been reached, the clerk said he wished to make a statement as to his failure to put upon the roll the name of any representative elect from the second district.

ELECTION OR SPEAKER.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois; Mr. Tucker, of Virginia; Mr. Reed, of Maine; Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, were appointed as tellers, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll for speaker. The result was announced as follows: For Carlisle, 191; for Keifer, 112; for Robinson 2; James, New York; Lyman, Massachusetts; for J. S. Wise, Virginia; 1; York of North Carolina; J. W. Wadsworth, New York; 1; Oehlert, Michigan; 1; White, Kentucky. The clerk thereupon declared Mr. Carlisle elected, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, escorted that gentleman to the chair.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

His entrance to the chamber was the signal for loud applause, and the oath of office was administered. Upon taking the chair Speaker Carlisle said:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I thank you sincerely for the high honor conferred upon me by the vote just taken. To be chosen from the membership of a great body like this, to preside over its deliberations is distinction, upon which any citizen might properly congratulate himself, and I assure you that your kindness and partiality are fully appreciated.

"The same time I realize that the position to which you have assigned me is one of very great labor and responsibility, and while profoundly grateful to you for this manifestation of your confidence, I shall enter on the discharge of my duties with a serious distrust of my capacity to meet in an acceptable manner the requirements of

this office. I promise you, however, to devote to your service all the zeal and ability of which I am possessed. Gentlemen, the maintenance of order on the floor is essential, absolutely essential, to the intelligent and systematic transaction of public business, and I earnestly invoke your assistance in the enforcement of the rules adopted for the government of our proceedings. A large addition to the membership of this house, resulting from the late appointment of representatives, makes the duty even more difficult than it has been before, and without your cordial cooperation and support, I cannot reasonably hope even to discharge the ordinary duties of this office. That you will cheerfully co-operate with me in every proper effort to preserve order and to facilitate the business of legislation, I have no doubt, but gentlemen, I shall ask of you something more of you than mere co-operation in the discharge of my duty, assuring you of my earnest desire at all times to be just and impartial. Still I cannot expect to avoid mistakes and shall be compelled, therefore, frequently, to rely on the friendly forbearance of gentlemen on both sides of the house. I am sure, gentlemen, that all matters of legislation presented during this congress will receive from you such careful consideration as the magnitude and character of the interests involved require, and that your action upon them will be wise, conservative and patriotic. Suddenly and radical changes in the laws and regulations affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the people ought never to be made, unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency, and in my opinion under the existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject. [Applause.] Many reforms are undoubtedly necessary, and it will be your duty, after careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings, to decide how far they should extend, and when and in what manner they should be made. [Applause.] If there be any who fear that your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest or even afford a reasonable cause of alarm, I am quite sure that they will be agreeably disappointed. [Applause.] What the country has a right to expect is strict economy in the administration of every department of the government; just and equal taxation for public purposes; a faithful observance of the limitations of the constitution, and a scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the great body of the people in order that they may be protected as far as congress has the power to protect them against encroachment from every direction. Whatever can be done under the circumstances surrounding us, to meet the expectation, ought to be done, in my judgment, but, gentlemen, without detaining you further, I am ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution and laws, and proceed to complete the organization of the house. [Applause.]

The iron-clad oath was then administered by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member of the house in continuous service, and Speaker Carlisle called the house to order. The states were then called alphabetically and the representatives, as their names were called, came forward and qualified.

## AN AGGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

Hurrah for Carlisle!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Governor Underwood, of Ohio, a personal friend and neighbor of Mr. Carlisle, had a long interview with that gentleman, in which he (Carlisle) very freely expressed his views as to the policy that should be pursued by the majority in the house. He said he recognized the fact that it was the principle of which he was the representative that had elected him, and it was something to be thankful for that the Democratic party had at last realized that a principle affecting the great majority of the people was vastly more important to the party and country, than the success of any man. He interpreted his election to mean that from forth the Democratic party would go to the people with an aggressive and definite policy, and adhere to it because it was right, and deserved to win. He said that the committee would be organized with a view solely to the fitness of the members for the various subjects of legislation that would command the attention of congress, and without undue regard to their relations to him in the recent contest.

THE DANVILLE RIOT.

His entrance to the chamber was the signal for loud applause, and the oath of office was administered. Upon taking the chair Speaker Carlisle said:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I thank you sincerely for the high honor conferred upon me by the vote just taken. To be chosen from the membership of a great body like this, to preside over its deliberations is distinction, upon which any citizen might properly congratulate himself, and I assure you that your kindness and partiality are fully appreciated.

I promise you, however, to devote to your service all the zeal and ability of which I am possessed. Gentlemen, the maintenance of order on the floor is essential, absolutely essential, to the intelligent and systematic transaction of public business, and I earnestly invoke your assistance in the enforcement of the rules adopted for the government of our proceedings. A large addition to the membership of this house, resulting from the late appointment of representatives, makes the duty even more difficult than it has been before, and without your cordial cooperation and support, I cannot reasonably hope even to discharge the ordinary duties of this office. That you will cheerfully co-operate with me in every proper effort to preserve order and to facilitate the business of legislation, I have no doubt, but gentlemen, I shall ask of you something more of you than mere co-operation in the discharge of my duty, assuring you of my earnest desire at all times to be just and impartial. Still I cannot expect to avoid mistakes and shall be compelled, therefore, frequently, to rely on the friendly forbearance of gentlemen on both sides of the house. I am sure, gentlemen, that all matters of legislation presented during this congress will receive from you such careful consideration as the magnitude and character of the interests involved require, and that your action upon them will be wise, conservative and patriotic. Suddenly and radical changes in the laws and regulations affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the people ought never to be made, unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency, and in my opinion under the existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject. [Applause.] Many reforms are undoubtedly necessary, and it will be your duty, after careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings, to decide how far they should extend, and when and in what manner they should be made. [Applause.] If there be any who fear that your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest or even afford a reasonable cause of alarm, I am quite sure that they will be agreeably disappointed. [Applause.] What the country has a right to expect is strict economy in the administration of every department of the government; just and equal taxation for public purposes; a faithful observance of the limitations of the constitution, and a scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the great body of the people in order that they may be protected as far as congress has the power to protect them against encroachment from every direction. Whatever can be done under the circumstances surrounding us, to meet the expectation, ought to be done, in my judgment, but, gentlemen, without detaining you further, I am ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution and laws, and proceed to complete the organization of the house. [Applause.]

[Signed.] GEO. C. AYRES,  
Foreman.

## CHRISTMAS

And New Year's Holiday Goods

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

HENRY A. SMITH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Bookseller & Music Dealer,

ROME, GEORGIA.

Has on hand a large variety of fancy notions and holiday goods purchased for cash at bottom prices and by sale at unusually low figures.

Miscellaneous Books, Games and Puzzles, Works, Gifs, and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photographs and Autograph Albums, Writing Desks, Papier-mâché, Scrap Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Mottoes, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments in great variety, Harmonicas, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gilt and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perfumed Board, Backgrounds, corner of See. 16, all in T. R. 7. JAMES B. FARMER, Sheriff, nov173 Judge of Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of some vendition exponas purchased for cash at bottom prices and by sale at unusually low figures.

Miscellaneous Books, Games and Puzzles, Works, Gifs, and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photographs and Autograph Albums, Writing Desks, Papier-mâché, Scrap Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Mottoes, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments in great variety, Harmonicas, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gilt and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perfumed Board, Backgrounds, corner of See. 16, all in T. R. 7. JAMES B. FARMER, Sheriff, nov173 Judge of Probate.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN ACT.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to-wit:

Georgia Home, Central City.

From Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

Orders filled promptly. Address us at ANNISTON, Ala.

nov10—Ino

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

WANTED

A. Wagon Maker.

The undersigned wants a good Waggon Maker immediately.

L. W. LEWIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

nov10—30

JAS. HUTCHISON,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Jacksonville Hotel.)

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

H. F. Montgomery,

NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO

Justice of the Peace,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Court second and fourth Mondays in each month.

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Jacksonville, Ala.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ELLIS & WHITESIDE,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

S. D. G. BROTHERS,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

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G. B. KELLY,

PEARCE & KELLY,

Attorneys at Law,

Oxford, Ala.

With practice in all the Courts of Calhoun and Marion counties and in the Superior Court of Alabama.

Land Litigation, the Investigation of Titles, and Litigation by and against Corporations specifically.

Dr. J. E. CROOK,

OFFERS HIS

Professional Services

to the citizens of Alexandria



# The Republican.

## THE TARIFF.

The Great Question in the Coming Presidential Contest.

For the Jacksonville Republican.  
HOX. L. W. GRANT.—Sir:—In your paper of last week you published the testimony of W. H. Young, President of the Eagle & Phenix manufacturing company of Columbus, Georgia, taken before the Senate Committee on education and labor. The facts detailed in this evidence, carefully read and considered, is worth the full subscription of your paper to each of your subscribers.

"This testimony develops facts that demonstrate conclusively two important propositions. First—The manufacturing of cotton does not require a tariff tax for protection. Second—Cotton can be manufactured in the South cheaper than in the North.

In sustaining the first proposition President Young, among other things, states he was born and brought up in New York and many years ago moved to the State of Georgia; and he was one of a company that commenced the manufacturing of cotton at Columbus, Ga. In his own words: "I am an anti-tariff man dyed in the wool. I never did believe that the people should be taxed for other people's benefit. So far as our mills are concerned, we can compete with other mills anyway. We don't want any protection." Mr. Young shows the Columbus mills did well before the war. "We paid our stockholders 25 per cent. During the war our Federal friends burned us out. We had about 11,000 spindles and 250 looms. One year after the close of the war, we organized a new company and built a new mill, known as Eagle and Phenix No. 1. After two years we doubled our capital. In 1876 we began No. 3. We now run 46,610 spindles, 1,555 looms; consume yearly 14,500 bales of cotton, employ 1883 hands, 1829 inside the mill. Those inside the mills all white; \$32 males, 739 women and 312 children. The average pay roll weekly is \$8,070. We produce in round numbers daily 53,000 yards of cloth, 2,500 pounds rope, 1,000 sewing thread, and 400 pounds of yarn. \* \* \* Our daily outlay for cotton, wool and material, including labor, is \$4,500. We use 900 or 1000 pounds wool per day. Our labor is obtained right around Columbus, male and female. At first our bosses were mainly from the North; now they are mainly from the South. We taught them in the mills. \* \* \* We have a surplus fund, and our earnings are really about 17 per cent. Our stock is worth about \$129. But very little is offered for sale. All stocks are down now. Ours have sold as high as \$140 and as low as \$124."

These facts demonstrate beyond any controversy that the people ought not to be taxed in the shape of a protective tariff to add to the large incomes of manufacturers, some of whom are able to declare 17 per cent dividends on their capital invested, and that, too, when their stock is worth \$129 per share, and can be sold at times for \$140 per share.

There is no way to disguise the fact, that a tariff levied for the purpose of protecting manufacturers is robbery—it is Bastard, legal robbery of the farmer, artisan, mechanic, labore, professional man and consumer. It is long to swell the profits of the manufacturer, whose pockets are strutting and bursting with 17 to 25 per cent, when such honest manufacturers as President Young says: "We don't want any protection. I am dyed in the wool an anti-tariff man, and I never did believe that the people should be taxed for the benefit of the few" that are engaged in manufacturing.

In reference to the second proposition Mr. Young states, the water power on the Chattahoochee river is almost enough to do the the manufacturing of the United States. "We now have the advantage of \$7.50 a bale over the New England mills. We have the additional advantage of getting cotton direct from the farm, without cost of bagging and ties. Being right here in the cotton fields, we have another advantage of selecting just such grades as we want." Mr. Young might have well added another advantage, our mild climate. Not a day in the year but work indoors can be carried on. Machinery driven by water power is never stopped by freezing weather like the mills of the North and East.

The increase of manufacturing railroads and skilled labor in the

South since the war, is wonderful, over all the disturbing elements that have reigned over the South, being robbed and plundered by the footmen and the horsemen of a victorious army, the white men and intelligence being disfranchised—the black men and ignorance being enfranchised, placed by the bayonet to rule, for a time, over a down-trodden people, staggering under Federal and State taxes too heavy to bear—the giant South has arisen in her majesty and strength and has shaken off a part of the heavy taxes and burdens, like the lion of the forest shakes off the dew drops from his mane at the rising of the morning sun. Her march is onward. Her raw material, cotton, iron ore, copper, gold, coal, limestone, timber and water power is great, and so abundant, it will draw to it capital and skilled labor from all countries. Already the wise and far-seeing manufacturer of the North, with his capital, is arranging to raze the mud sills of his mills and is reaching out to grasp the Georgia 17 per cent dividends shown by the Presidents and officers of her cotton mills.

I have already extended this letter too far. I beg to further say, the present tariff is not only an outrage upon all consumers, but is robbing the substance from nine-tenths of the people to fill the coffers of the nabob and pig-iron aristocracy. This tax is not visible. Like an incubus or nightmare, we feel the weight and pressure, but cannot see from whence it comes. If the people could see the full operation of this oppressive taxation, they would shake it off or revolutionize it, like our fathers shook off British taxation. Our state tax is 6½ mills or 65 cents on the \$100 worth of property. We see and feel it. All state taxation is the most oppressive. We see it falling on our property with crushing force. We do not see the crushing force of the tariff, yet all tax-payers under our present tariff pays from 5 to 6 cents on every dollars worth of goods he consumes—or form \$5 to \$6 on every \$100 dollars worth. The largest portion of it goes into the pockets of the manufacturers and we do not see it. Like the wind, we feel it, but do not know whence it comes and whither it goes. We want and demand a reform and reduction of the tariff. We are willing to submit to a tariff levied for revenue only, affords all the protection the manufacturer is entitled to or ought to have.

I am, sir, truly yours,  
O. P. PINCKNEY.

PLAIN WORDS AND TRUE.

The Bachelor's Doom, Living and Dead.

An old maid, writing to the Nashville World, has the following to say about old bachelors, which will no doubt be read with pleasure.

"In the boundless prairie of earthly love of different sorts and degrees, the old bachelor is the rank weed which mars its beauty. His withering frown chills to death each bud and flower which attempts to scatter its perfume around him. He frightens away the twittering birds of love which flutter about, trying to steal the hemlock seeds of a barren life, of a heart which aches from its loneliness.

"He is a pitiable object; a blighted weed in the field of human affection. There is no lovely woman to cheer him back to the paths of earthly bliss or to point the way to future happiness, alone and in despair, he wends his way through thorny vales and over rocky steeps, those cool sequestered vales where the sweetest flowers blow and brightest waters run. No one is interested in his welfare, his heart is as desolate as the dismal room in which he nightly returns, to lie upon a lonely pillow, nor wife nor child to bless his lot.

"When wet or hungry he finds but a cold hearth to welcome or a barren table to comfort.

"When sickness comes in the afternoon of life, when the shades of evening begin to fall; when the dews of twilight are deepening into night, then the lonely pillow hardens into the white iron of earthly enjoyment, no star of memory twinkles in the after sunset sky, or gleams over the dusk of his opening grave—no heart-stricken wife, with more than human love to bend over his dying form—no agonizing daughter to claim a father's last blessing as she clasps his chilly hands in her soft, warm, rosy palm—to brighten the fading life with the fires of unfeeling, illid affection. And posterity, what will they think of him? Nothing. What will they do to perpetuate his memory? Simply nothing. The earth is rid of a burden, and men and women rejoice. The world is no better for his having died. He ate, drank and slept. What a record. None to ever regret him. His washerwoman may breathe a sigh at his funeral, but his heirs rejoice that the soul which was crammed into the circumference of a sixpence has at last been released."

## Tax Collector's Appointments.

### SECOND ROUND.

The undersigned, Tax Collector for Calhoun county, will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the year 1883.

Beat 1. Jacksonville Friday and Saturday, Nov. 9 and 10  
8. Green's School House, Monday, Nov. 12  
7. Hollingsworth's, Tuesday, Nov. 13  
6. Peleg Hill, Wednesday, Nov. 14  
6. S. Griffin's Store, Thursday, Nov. 15  
5. Old Iron Works, Friday, Nov. 16  
14. Sulphur Springs, Saturday, Nov. 17  
4. Bynum's Store, Monday, Nov. 19  
4. Ganaway's School House, Tuesday, Nov. 20  
15. Anniston, Wednesday, and Thursday, Nov. 21-22  
3. Weavers Station, Friday, Nov. 23  
3. Four Mile Spring, Saturday, Nov. 24  
10. Rabbit Town, Monday, Nov. 26  
11. White Plains, Tuesday, Nov. 27  
12. Davisville, Wednesday, Nov. 28  
17. DeMiltville, Thursday, Nov. 29  
13. Oxford, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 30 & Dec. 1  
16. Ladiga, Monday, Dec. 2  
9. Cross Plains, Tuesday and Wednesday Dec. 4-5  
2. Alexandria, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 7-8

All tax is delinquent after the last day of December, 1883. I will be in Jacksonville the last five days of December for the purpose of receiving tax.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Col.  
oct27-4t

## DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in the rich Cheaha-Catoosa valley. The farm embraces 220 acres well improved. He will sell 100 acres off said tract. Rich vein of iron ore runs across it. It is well watered by six good never failing springs and wells. Land very productive. Fine for stock farm, 2½ miles from Davisville depot on the Ga. Pacific Railroad. One half cash; balance on time. Address W. V. HANNA,  
Davisville, Ala., oct29-4t

## An Absolute Fact!

THE CHEAPEST

## Furniture House

IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An immense Stock to Select From!

My Undertaker's Department is fully up with the times, being complete in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction.

J. G. DAILY,  
apr7-3t-1y

## LEE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

TUPELO ..... MISS.

Cheapest Insurance in the U. S.

STEVENSON & GRANT, Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

## CONTINENTAL HOOF OINTMENT

CURES  
Cracked Hoods, Scratches, Sprains and sores  
IN  
Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

Ask your Storekeeper for it, or write direct to the manufacturers,  
AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, aug18t

## Standard LAUNDRY WAX

Preserves Linen, gives a beautiful finish, prevents the iron from sticking, saves labor.

5 Cents A Cake.

Ask your storekeeper for it. Made by STANDARD OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio, aug18t

## Quick Sales and Short Profits.

BRUCE HARRIS & CO., Druggists,

117 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

## Our Specialties,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Ready Mixed Paints, Window and Shower Case Glass, Sash, Blinds, and Doors.

We sell as low as any market in the South. Quality Guaranteed. Will fill orders on short notice.

oct16-3m

The superior merits of the watches having Stevens' Patent improvements are acknowledged by every person wearing them. Railroad men, and others requiring great accuracy in time pieces, endorse them, and we are prepared to show by uncontested proof, that no other watch not having these improvements will produce such accurate results in time keeping. They are durable, dust proof, and reliable, and considering quality, the cheapest watch in the market. Send for our illustrated catalogue and prices.

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oct20-4t

## GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

## WOODSTOCK IRON CO.

WILL DISCONTINUE

## FARMING

AND ON

## SATURDAY, DEC'BER 15TH,

will offer at public auction, if not sold before that day, all the following Machinery, Implements and stock, on twelve month's time:

1 Thresher and Separator,	1 Three Horse Sulky Plow,
1 Reaper,	2 Seed Drills,
1 Mower, nearly new,	1 Hay Rake,
1 Cultivator,	4 Large Harrows,
3 Large 2 Horse Plows,	3 Small Harrows,
12 One Horse Plows,	3 Double-foot Plows,
1 Turnip Seed Drill,	4 Mowing Blades,
1 Stump Puller,	7 Scythe Cradles,
1 Clodder,	40 Plow Hoes,
4 Mattocks,	19 Hay Forks,
1 Large Kettle,	6 Wagons and Carts,
1 Set Slaughter House Tools,	10 Mules,
4 Mares and 3 Colts,	30 Head of Hogs,

TOGETHER WITH A LOT OF

## HARNESS

And other tools and plow too tedious to mention.

## TERMS:

Twelve months, with approved note and security, eight per cent interest.

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oct27-4t

## J. M. LEGRAND,

(For LeGrand Bros. & Co.)

### DEALER IN

## DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

## Pure Drugs, Etc.,

## Weavers, Alabama.

Keeps constantly on hand large stocks in every line, and, while he sells at a figure that will return a

## Fair Profit for Hard Work,

will nevertheless offer his customers as good bargains in every department of his business as any merchant in Calhoun. In the Grocery Department he offers Meats, Flour, Lard, Coffee, Sugar and light and fancy Groceries of every description. In the Dry Goods Department, he offers Ladies' Dress Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, House Furniture, Drapery, Fancy Goods, all kinds. In addition to everything kept in a General Variety Store, he has a full stock of

PUSSY WHISKERS DRUGGS:

The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. Courteous and polite attention shown to customers.

nov10-6m

## ROWAN DEAN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

## Merchandise and Produce,

AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

## Agricultural Implements,

## STEAM ENGINES,

GINS,

## The Celebrated Tennessee Wagon,

AND SEVERAL OF THE BEST BRANDS OF GUANOS.

We carry as heavy and select stock of

DRY GOODS,

## BOOTS & SHOES,

## CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

And Staple and Fancy Groceries,

As any House in North East Alabama, and can offer as good inducements to buyers.

Liberal advances made on growing crops to responsible parties.

We are getting in this season an unusually heavy stock, and to make room for it will sell out the Goods

oct29-3m

## Rescued from the Fire,

at a bargain. These goods are not damaged but will be sold at damage price.

oct16-3m

## JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

W. M. ELGIN,

WEAVER'S, ALABAMA.

DEALER IN

## DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

AND

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

With Plantation Supplies

# Jacksonville

# Democrat.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1883.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

## MAD DOGS.

The Worthless Creatures Continue Their Ravages From Weaver's to Jacksonville and Germany. A General Slaughter Inaugurated.

A mad dog from the direction of Weaver's Station, we learn, bit a dog and a hog for a gentleman named Murray, living near that place. Murray pursued the animal to William's branch within the limits of Jacksonville and there lost him. Later the rabid animal was heard from as having bit a dog of Wm. Gill, who lives near the depot. It then went on up the railroad as far Germany, on its way biting several other dogs and a cat. The people about Germany, at this writing (Monday) are killing dogs at a lively rate. If the Gill dog has not been killed, it should be. Several parties have visited the cow that had developed hydrophobia near Weaver's and pronounced it a genuine case. The animal was to have been killed today, and we presume has been.

We give the facts as they have been told to us. There may be some exaggeration in these stories, but we think, from all we have learned, that mad dogs are unquestionably abroad in a circle of country embracing this place, and we again urge that people cannot be too careful. Every one owning animals at large should watch them carefully and at once confine them, upon the appearance of any suspicious symptoms. Dogs running at large and acting any way strangely should be shot at once. Strange dogs found going through a community should be shot on general principles. It is criminally careless to expose precious human life to say nothing of that of valuable domestic animals to the ravages of worthless curs, more than half of whom ought to be killed anyway.

## THE MOB AT BIRMINGHAM.

The decided stand of the Government to see the enforcement of law and order at Birmingham, overawed the mob; the negro rapist Posey was duly indicted by the Grand Jury, brought into court and put upon his trial for his heinous offence. The evidence against him was clear and convincing, and he was found guilty by a jury. He was sentenced to be hung on the 11th day of January, and conveyed by the military to Montgomery county jail for safe keeping until that time arrives, by order of Judge Sprott.

Thus the demands of justice will be met. The felon will suffer the just penalty of his offence, and by the operation of law, and not by the unauthorized and mad voice of an irresponsible mob of men, who are guided by no rules of law, and who are not sufficiently calm and dispassionate to always do justice. If the mob could always be infallible and never hang any but the right man, probably it would not be so objectionable, in such cases as these, but it is that the innocent may not suffer that courts have been instituted and careful rules laid down for their government. The law always presumes a man innocent until he is proven guilty. The supremacy of the law is essential for the protection of the weak and innocent. Therefore we rejoice that the majesty of the law has been vindicated.

Mr. J. B. DeArman, from DeArmanville, has removed to Jacksonville, and has rented a residence of Mrs. Matthews. He takes charge of the market house and proposes to keep it up to first class standard.

The Evergreen News says: Last Saturday our usually quiet town was the scene of considerable excitement, caused by the arrival of a mad dog from the rural districts. The dog was first observed about nine miles from town. About noon he arrived in town, and before any one knew of his being rabid, had bitten a cow, several dogs, a small white boy and a colored woman.

There is a talk of a couple of bagging factories at Eufala.

## THE TARIFF.

The Great Question in the Coming Presidential Contest.

HON. L. W. GRANT, Sir:—In a communication published in your last paper I gave the condensed testimony of Mr. W. A. Young, President of the Eagle & Phenix cotton manufacturing company of Columbus, Ga., taken before the Senate committee on Education and Labor.

The facts disclosed in that evidence proved conclusively two important propositions: 1st, the manufacturing of cotton does not require a tariff for protection. 2nd, cotton can be manufactured in the south cheaper than in the north.

The main object in that communication was to show that a tariff for protection ought not to be tolerated. It ought to be reformed and reduced to a revenue standard, and to meet obligations incurred during the war. It was so heavy it virtually shut out importation, and the manufacturers all grew rich under

The war tariff and the internal revenue tax have had an active and sweeping operation for over twenty years. It has fallen with crushing force and weight on the property and effects of all. The internal direct revenue tax we all see and feel. I only may mention two items, whiskey and tobacco, to prove my assertion. Before the war whiskey could be had for 25¢ per gallon by retail and from 16 to 18 cents at wholesale. Now the distiller has to pay 90 cents per gallon to the government officer, who stands and watches "the fountain of every blessing" as it trickles from the still-worm. The consumer has to pay back the 90 cents to the stiller when he purchases his gallon of whiskey.

In the same way the consumer has to pay the tariff tax on every article of clothing he wears or consumes. Yet he cannot see the operation of the indirect tax. Like the distant thunder we can hear the sound but cannot see the bark and splinters fly from the riven tree. The distiller can see the thunderbolt, 90 cents, that strikes him, and he in return makes the consumer feel the same thunderbolt, together with full pay for his labor and heavy profit added.

Yet the distiller can not see the operation of the tariff he pays on his hat, shoes, coat, pants, shirt, and the ordinary apparel of his wife and children even down to the swaddling cloth of the infant. The excessive and heavy taxation that our national government under republican rule is now imposing upon the people, demand a reduction of all taxes. We call for reform of all taxes. We call for the unloading of the heaviest portion.

As conclusive proof of this assertion look at the last report of Mr. Folger, the secretary of the treasury. He shows the ordinary revenue from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, amounts to \$398,287,581.95. For the same period the ordinary expenditures amounted to \$265,408,137.54, with the cash balance in the treasury of \$1,299,312.55, making a surplus revenue amounting to \$34,178,756.06, which enormous sum is over three-fourths of all the personal and real property in the state of Alabama.

What a corrupting fund is here collected from the people in the shape of taxes for the cormorant appetites of the political vultures that roost around Washington to feed upon! The bare mention of this outrageous sum is sufficient to convince every one that such excessive taxes should be largely reduced.

Some of the high protection tariff men of Pennsylvania are anxious for congress to distribute this large sum among the states according to population, so as to prevent a reduction of the tariff. Mr. Blaine of Maine, who is a prominent candidate for President on the republican ticket, has recently published a letter advocating the distribution of the tax on whiskey, which amounted to over \$86,000,000 last year, among the states according

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1883.

Now that Congress has settled into place, and the great questions as to who is Speaker and who is Sergeant-at-Arms, and who have the privilege of guarding the doorways of the Capitol building, and who plies the feather dusters, and who has the ~~large~~ contract for furnishing "cold-tea" to the thirsty members etc., are all settled, Washington takes a long breath and prepares for talk and enjoyment. For it is to have talk by the volume, by the library. The Government Printing Office has begun upon its grist of gabble, and before Congress adjourns it will have added acres of words to the large tasks of reading and hearing which afflict mankind. I very much fear that this will be principle outcome of this session of Congress. But the thousands of people who make up the entity called society, are now ready for their appearance on the stage of affairs, and will enter at once upon the whirl of excitement, display and dissipation which characterizes a winter in Washington. Is it possible to define society? When the President gives a State dinner at which the upper officials scrape their feet on the new Moquet carpets of the White House, or when Matilda Jane Highflyer has a kettle drum for the special delectation of her circle of friends, they are both society events according to the newspapers. Yes, even when lobbyist O'Duffy captures a Senator or two for a quiet dinner at Welcker's or Chamberlains, this too, is set down as "society" news! So it is impossible to tell where society begins or ends. But there are certain recognized distinctions on a large scale. One of these will be pointed out. For the first time in many years there will be a Southern society in Washington this winter.

Mr. Elmer, second assistant post master at Washington, who has a very strong philosophic mind, has given Mr. Blaine's plan of distributing whiskey tax great consideration and he has come to the conclusion he has solved the problem. He says it would be much better for Congress to distribute the whiskey among the people. The plan in my judgment is to stop taxing and plundering the people any longer for any such centralizing and unconstitutional purposes. If any taxing is to be done let the states levy the tax. At the last election for members of Congress the Democracy went before the people and demanded a reduction of the war tariff; they demanded a reform in all abuses that a corrupt party had engrained into all the methods of the government. They demanded the destructive power of taxation should be made lighter on property. With these issues the party triumphed and elected a majority of the House of Representatives. With the same aggressive issues the Democratic party ought to go into the canvass of 1884 for the Presidency, made firm, wisely and prudently. I am of the opinion the taxing power, which is always destructive, should never be employed only for public purposes and benefit. I mean by this, all taxes should be for revenue. And this taxing power should be so carefully handled as to produce no more revenue, than the legitimate wants of the government require, economically administered. Whenever the taxing power is carried beyond necessary revenue it then becomes oppression to the taxpayer, and as soon as it is discovered the tax should be reduced.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
O. P. PINCKNEY.

Alabama Deputy Marshals Handled Over the Courts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following telegram received at the Department of Justice to-day from the United States District Attorney of Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8.—The

United States Circuit and District Judges, holding court here, yester-

day argued a decree removing from office all of United States Marshal Strachan's deputies at Mobile, for misconduct. Strachan has gone to Washington, having in charge a colored juvenile prisoner sentenced to the Reform School of the District of Columbia. In view of the expensive, vexatious, and trifling cases which the Deputy Marshals have commenced before the Commissioners in Alabama, for trespass upon public lands, the judges have ordered that hereafter no commissioners of the Circuit Court, the Justices have formed a club, a Whist club. They will meet at each other's houses every week to enjoy the pleasures of that game, diversifying it with a little cold chicken and a bottle of sparkling Moselle. Cards are a great source of amusement in Washington. Everybody dines here between 4 and 6 o'clock. From these hours until the business or engagements of the evening begin, say 8 o'clock, there is a hiatus which must be gotten over somehow. What better than a game of cards, while friends still linger, and the happy and elevating effects of good digestion make one incline to sociability. There are thousands at

the card table at these hours, in Washington.

But I must tell you a bit of news before closing this letter. Whisker that it is good for man to be alone, is substantially applicable to him. The lady it is said, is the daughter of one of the Secretaries, a tall blonde not exactly beautiful but very fine looking, and a very queen in the drawing room. It is not probable that any knows the engagement to be a fact, but it is certainly time, for the President has been quite distinctively attentive to the lady in question, and the gossips will have it so. It may be all based upon the idea prevalent with all the maneuvering mammals, and the hopeful belles, that he ought to be married.

## EL MARDIAN AMERICAN.

The False Prophet of the Soudan said to Have been born in Pennsylvania—An Alleged Sketch of His Life.

A Brownsville, Pa., special of the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette says:

"It has just been discovered that another of the world's most famous men first saw the light in this valley. El Mahdi, the False Prophet of Soudan, whose example and appeals are working such amazing effects upon the Mahomedan world, is not a born Mussulman, but a plucky American, as the following will show:

"In 1830 a Portuguese sailor, who was known in the community as 'Bull' Hilton, came to Rush Run, two miles above Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., and was employed as a laborer by different farmers in the vicinity. Here he became acquainted with a young woman named Sarah Kelley, to whom he was soon after married. The issue of their marriage was a son, who was called Joseph Crawford Hilton. In 1838 or 1839 the sailor disappeared, taking with him his son, who at that time was six or seven years old. Three years afterwards his wife received a letter from him written at Lisbon, Portugal, containing a likeness of Hilton and his son. The picture is still in the possession of the Kelley family. In the letter he stated that he was about to sail with the boy in a Portuguese trading vessel bound for Zanzibar and the African coast. The Seyid or Governor of Zanzibar at the time was a Mahomedan named Majid, whose authority extended to the coast of Africa and some distance into the interior. About the year 1850 young Hilton, then a youth of sixteen or seventeen years, of much natural force of character and some education, entered the service of the Seyid, embraced the Mahomedan religion and took the name of El Mahdi. In his business with the traders of the interior he soon amassed a large fortune of his own as well as fulfilling the engagements made with his employer. His pursuits led him into the countries by the Jubba River, in Abyssinia, Somaliland, Sennar and Soudan. He finally settled at Gondokoro, a negro trading post on the White Nile, where he married and became a Mahomedan priest. In 1870 his old friend and patron, Majid, died; and he lost all interest in the far-away coast of Zanzibar. At Gondokoro he was known by the English explorers Burton and Speke, and afterwards by Speke and Grant, as a man whose influence, even at that time, over his co-religionists was almost unbounded. He also furnished important assistance to Sir Samuel Baker in his expedition to the Victoria Nyanza.

"Thus, after all, it is American genius, whether engendered in a right cause or not, that is now turning all eyes towards Africa.

## Wanted a Cannon.

During the Indian war of 1882 General Sherman paid a visit to Camp Apache, in Arizona. While

there a huge redskin, who was captain of the scouts, followed the general wherever he went, and repeatedly begged as a present one

of the small cannons standing on the parade ground. Finally the general impatiently turned to the Indian, exclaiming:

"What do you want of the canon, anyway? Do you want to kill my soldiers with it?"

"No," replied the Indian, in his guttural voice, "want to kill cowboys with it." Kill soldiers with a club."

Frontiersmen will be quick to find the moral of this true story.

The Congressional aspirants are beginning to agitate politics in the Eighth District. Gen. Wheeler, of Wheeler's Station, seems to be the favorite with the country press.

## WHOSE FAULT.

Fred Dayton assisted his wife's cousin, Jenny Sears, into the carriage that was waiting for her at the station.

She had been his wife's bridesmaid, and he sighed as he looked into her smiling face.

"Is Mr. Dayton out this evening?" inquired Jenny, as entering the sitting-room, she glanced around.

"You need never ask that question," returned Fanny; "he is always out."

Jenny had long wished for an opportunity to talk with her cousin. After a moments grave silence she said:

"And do you know what the end of this will be, Fanny?"

"Ruin, I suppose," was the bitter response. "But there is no help for it, as I see. It is something for which I am not responsible."

"But I think you are, Fanny."

"I?" replied Fanny, opening her eyes widely; "what can you mean?"

Jenny looked earnestly into the frank, kindly face of the speaker.

Was it his fault?—for there must be a fault somewhere.

The house, as the carriage stopped in front of it, looked as if it was all shut up. If Jenny had expected to see her cousin in the hall she was disappointed. Fred looked slightly disconcerted as he glanced around.

"Fanny's in her room, I suppose. I'll hunt her up."

"Ah! there you are, Fan."

Here a dowdily-dressed woman made her appearance at the other end of the hall, whom Jenny would have failed to recognise had it not been for the warm embrace and eager greeting.

After leading the way to the dark and rather untidy sitting room, Fanny's animation all at once forsook her, and, throwing herself upon the sofa, she burst into tears, much to Jenny's surprise and consternation.

"The sight of you reminds me of the happy past," sighed Fanny, as she wiped away her tears.

"And the present is not less happy, I hope," suggested Jenny, feeling for her cousin's husband, who looked foolishly conscious that he was in some way considered to be at fault.

"Fanny's only reply was a mournful shake of the head, which rightly interpreted, meant that she never expected to be so happy again as long as she lived.

Putting his hands in his pockets, Fred walked to the window, whistling softly to himself with an ill-disembodied air of unconcern.

"If you knew how that noise goes through my head, Fred," remonstrated Fanny, as she ran for Ann to take away her cousin's things.

Fred ceased whistling, taking himself out of the room at the same time.

Fanny gave her cousin a look, as much as to say, "You see what I have to put up with?"

Jenny now had opportunity to observe her more particularly.

It was nearly dinner time, and still she had on the calico wrapper she had worn at breakfast; not much soiled, but still faded and wrinkled.

In asking and answering questions the time passed rapidly until it was nearly time for dinner.

"I had no idea it was so near dinner time," said Jenny, rising to her feet, as she glanced at her watch. "I shall hardly give you time to dress."

"Oh! I shan't make any change in my dress; there'll be nobody but my husband at dinner, and you won't mind."

"No, certainly, I shan't mind."

There was more than this on Jenny's lips, but she checked herself.

There could scarcely be a greater contrast than those two presented at the dinner-table, both of nearly the same age, and both endowed with more than usual personal attractions.

At the time of her marriage, Jenny had been called the prettier, but it was quite the contrary now, and all the difference lay in the dress and expression.

It was impossible for Fred not to notice the difference, and make a mental comment on it, not very flattering to the wife of his choice. The contrast was too marked to escape her notice, though it was easy to see that she ascribed the change to their different conditions.

"Ah! you won't think it's worth while to fuss so much after you're married, Jen," she said, with a laugh.

"Perhaps Miss Jenny will think her husband here dressing for her," reported Fred.

"It she does, I hope it will be for a husband who cares enough for her society to spend one evening at home out of the six."

Jenny hastened to change the subject, being aided in her endeavor by the advent of baby. It was a lovely child, and one would suppose would be an additional tie to bind their hearts together, but instead of that it was a constant bone of contention.

Thus matters went on for some

# The Republican.

DECEMBER 15, 1882.

It appears now that about everybody was for Carlisle, but they didn't say anything about it until after his election. How prone men are to worship the rising sun.

About twenty-five gin houses and several thousand bales of cotton have been destroyed by fire in Alabama this season.

Mr. R. R. Burton, a gentleman well known in East Alabama journalism and late one of the editors of the Edwardsville Standard, died at Carrollton, Ga., the 5th instant, where he had gone to assist in the establishment of a new paper. He was a brother of Judge Burton, of Cleburne county, and a good man. Peace to his ashes.

Rome had better watch her points, or Birmingham will pluck her laurels, so far as this section is concerned. That Birmingham means business is amply attested by the advertising columns of this and other papers in the county. Perhaps Rome will rely on sending a man out every two or three months to speak to a few men for trade, while Birmingham is talking business every week to thousands through the columns of the country press. If she does, we know right now she is going to get left. The people who take country papers read advertisements and don't let it be forgotten.

During the discussion of the Speakship question the Republican frequently defined its position on the tariff as no wise different from that of newspapers, such as the Montgomery Advertiser and Selma Times, which advocated the election of Mr. Carlisle. We have never subscribed to the doctrine of a protective tariff, but we advocated the election of Mr. Randall, believing his election would best subserve the interest of the Democratic party, and we believe so yet: As between the two men there was but the merest shade of difference on the tariff. Both accepted the Democratic doctrine on this head. Since his election, Mr. Carlisle has gone quite as far in expressing the opinion that our industries should not be crippled by hasty legislation in the direction of free trade as Mr. Randall ever did. He is for a tariff for revenue with necessary incidental protection.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We present our readers a column and quarter of new advertisements this week, which we commend to their attention. We don't mention the column of advertisements as anything to boast of, for that and more is a weekly matter with us, but to lead up attention as it were to our advertisers. As fast as the old ones go out, new ones crowd in to take their places, so clamorous are advertisers to secure the attention of our first-class debt paying, solvent list of subscribers.

Among the advertisements presented this week will be noticed several from Birmingham. Since the completion of the Ga. Pacific road through to Birmingham the live business men of that plucky place are reaching out for the fine trade of this section, and with admirable good judgment, they have selected the Republican as the medium through which to reach the attention of our people. Birmingham is very near to us now in point of distance and time, and freights are low, and great bargains can be had there in any of the lines of goods advertised with us. There has been much complaint here of having orders filled promptly for builders material from other points. We advise builders to try W. P. Brewer, of Birmingham. If you want anything in the furniture line from a baby crib to a magnificent parlor set, write to that first class house, Edwards & Co., advertised this week. If it is jewelry that is wanted or work in jeweler's line, no better man than L. H. Schmid can be found anywhere. If it be books or hardware goods, Sorsby & Smith will fill orders at astonishingly low prices with dispatch. Nabers & Morrow can supply drugs for the country, while Moore, Moore & Handley can furnish all the congressional district with machinery and agricultural implements. However, their large advertisement will not appear until the January launch of Birmingham advertisements come in. Look out for it with the new year.

## INTERESTING TO FISH-POOD MEN.

We extract the following from the Atlanta Constitution of the 12th inst. Our carp growers will find from it that they can get carp at once from Atlanta for their ponds by simply writing to "Mr. Donnelly, Fish Commission Agent, 36 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga." We do not know his initials, but the above direction will carry a letter to him. Mr. Donnelly is the agent of the government and will distribute fish from Atlanta to Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Parties who write for fish should give a reliable reference—some country officer would do. The agent wants to be assured that applicants have ponds and are applying for the fish in good faith; hence reference is required. Many of our farmers have ponds and no doubt will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to get a stock of carp quickly and cheaply. The following is the article clipped from the Constitution:

"Certainly," replied Mr. Donnelly, "If you will step into the next room I will show you a pretty sight." A movement was made in the direction of the inner room, and there in a large tank, with a stream of fresh water running through it, the reporter saw thousands of little fishes swimming, floating and darting about, and every moment or two some of the bolder ones would leap a few inches out of the water.

"They are beauties," said Mr. Donnelly admiringly. The fishes were from two to four inches in length; and were evidently in prime state of health. The reporter called attention to the fact that they seemed to be different species in the tank.

"They are all carp," said Mr. Donnelly, "but there are three distinct varieties—the scale, the mirror and the leather."

"How many carp have you here?" "Four thousand. They are just in. Lots of 4,000 at a time will be shipped to me from Washington until the work of distribution here closes for the season."

HOW TO SECURE CARP.

"Will you fill any orders for carp?"

"With pleasure. Parties in Georgia, Florida and Alabama have only to send me their application giving a reliable reference, and I will forward anyone so applying fifteen carp."

"What will be the expense?"

"Almost nothing. Simply the expressage from Atlanta and the cost of the tin bucket containing the carp. That is all."

"When will you begin distributing?"

"Almost immediately. I commenced yesterday sending out notices to applicants, and the carp will follow in a day or two; that is, I expect to begin expressing Friday."

"How many carp ponds in the state?"

"About 4,000, so far as heard from. For this season's distribution we have received \$50 applications from Georgia. Here is the list."

A glance at the list showed the names of hundreds of Georgia's most prominent farmers.

GOLD FISH, ETC.

"By next Monday," said the agent, "I expect to receive several hundred gold fish to be distributed to good reliable applicants."

"They will go like hot cakes."

"I should think so. I have just received two applications, one from B. A. Weatherly, Ocoee, Fla., and the other from H. W. C. Boozer, Hoganville, in this state."

The fish supply for Georgia and the other south Atlantic states, interrupted Colonel McDonald, will be all that could be desired. I have given Mr. Donnelly a few general instructions as to the distribution, and I feel assured that the work of the depot here will be rapid and satisfactory."

The reporter spent a good half hour watching the antics of the carp as they frisked and leaped about in the tank. Readers of the Constitution who take an interest in fish culture, and especially in carp, should call on Mr. Donnelly, at 36 Wall street; and take a look at his pretty pets.

## The Gadsden Fire.

Our informant was incorrect in his account of the fire at Coosa Furnace, Gadsden. The plant was built by the Messrs. Crawford, northern capitalists, and not by Major Tom O'Connor. The losses by the fire, as correctly ascertained, were about \$50,000, and even that amount is partly covered by insurance, so that the actual losses will not be as great by less than one-half what was at first reported.—*Chattanooga Times*.

Most of our Alabama exchanges have recently been greatly improved in their general make up. They all seem to be on a regular boom. We are glad to see our home exchanges improving so rapidly and keeping pace with the improvements going on around them. A good live newspaper is the life of any town or community in which it is published, and should be well sustained by the home people.—*Edwardsville Standard*.

Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Stephen McLean is the Blacksmith The

proprietor of the public respectively sold

dear.

## ALABAMA NEWS.

Here and There—News from all parts.

The ground has been broken at Eatow for the new bank building. Hogs are still dying at a serious rate with cholera in Limestone county.

A wagon load of fine corn was offered for sale at 40¢ per bushel on the streets of Moulton last week.

The Gadsden News says the statement that there is small pox in Gadsden is entirely without foundation in truth.

In Huntsville the City Board has made it an offense punishable from \$5 to \$30, to play at what is known as "crack-a-loon," in a public place.

It is said by a reliable farmer that he doubted whether there is a single bale of cotton left in the field in all of Pond Beat, one of the greatest cotton-producing portions of Madison county.

The Gadsden Times reports that some few of the visitors Saturday who visited that place to see the circus wrestled with a tiger so much that they were not able to see any more of the wild "varmints."

The skeleton of a white infant, says the Gadsden Times, was found in the hollow of a tree last week on the farm of John Gilliland, of Little Wills Valley. Suspicion rests upon a woman who lived on the place and has moved to another place.

At Havana, Hale county, last week, Charlie, eight-year-old son of Mr. W. T. Martin, met with a terrible death while standing on the long lever of a cotton gin. His head caught between two projecting timbers and was crushed to pieces, causing instant death.

The Athens Courier reports the following sad accident: Mr. A. J. Reed, who has been in bad health for some time past, in taking a dose of morphine to allay his sufferings, accidentally took an overdose last Tuesday, from the effects of which he died that evening. His remains were brought to town next day and taken to Prospect, Tenn., for burial.

The Ashville Age furnishes the following items:

We learn that a negro woman on Kelley's creek had a house burned and a child was burned to death.

Recently the prisoners in the jail made an effectual attempt to escape. An iron bar was pried off the window glazing and a hole was made through the sheet iron next the floor. A block about a foot thick was taken out and only the thin ceiling of the lower room remained.

The vote for prohibition in beat S. Greensport, resulted in a majority of 41 for prohibition.

Mrs. Pierce, of this county, over 80 years of age, who had been wearing specks for a number of years, can now see without them, and is cutting a new set of teeth.

The Tuscaloosa Times says: Mr. F. H. Hemphill, of this city, run a small two mule farm on his river plantation this year, and we are informed that he made 22 bales of cotton. For such a crop year as this has been that looks like good land and good farming also.

W. H. REED.

"About 4,000, so far as heard from. For this season's distribution we have received \$50 applications from Georgia. Here is the list."

A glance at the list showed the names of hundreds of Georgia's most prominent farmers.

GOLD FISH, ETC.

"By next Monday," said the agent, "I expect to receive several hundred gold fish to be distributed to good reliable applicants."

"They will go like hot cakes."

"I should think so. I have just received two applications, one from B. A. Weatherly, Ocoee, Fla., and the other from H. W. C. Boozer, Hoganville, in this state."

The fish supply for Georgia and the other south Atlantic states, interrupted Colonel McDonald, will be all that could be desired. I have given Mr. Donnelly a few general instructions as to the distribution, and I feel assured that the work of the depot here will be rapid and satisfactory."

The reporter spent a good half hour watching the antics of the carp as they frisked and leaped about in the tank. Readers of the Constitution who take an interest in fish culture, and especially in carp, should call on Mr. Donnelly, at 36 Wall street; and take a look at his pretty pets.

## The Gadsden Fire.

Our informant was incorrect in his account of the fire at Coosa Furnace, Gadsden. The plant was built by the Messrs. Crawford, northern capitalists, and not by Major Tom O'Connor. The losses by the fire, as correctly ascertained, were about \$50,000, and even that amount is partly covered by insurance, so that the actual losses will not be as great by less than one-half what was at first reported.—*Chattanooga Times*.

Most of our Alabama exchanges have recently been greatly improved in their general make up. They all seem to be on a regular boom. We are glad to see our home exchanges improving so rapidly and keeping pace with the improvements going on around them. A good live newspaper is the life of any town or community in which it is published, and should be well sustained by the home people.—*Edwardsville Standard*.

Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Stephen McLean is the Blacksmith The

proprietor of the public respectively sold

dear.

## Notice to Non-Resident.

John Floyd Smith, Henry Snow, vs. D. L. Pendegrass, In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, Nov. 20th, 1883.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of H. Snow, one of the complainants, that the said Thomas H. Dunn is a non-resident of this State and that his particular place of residence is unknown to affiant and that the defendant, Thomas H. Dunn is over 21 years old.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun, State of Alabama, for four successive weeks, requiring him, the said Thomas H. Dunn, to answer or denounce to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 4th day of February 1884 or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at office this 20th day of Nov. 1883. WM. M. HAMES, Register.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of one conditional exposa in my hands, from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, against J. A. Bowles and in favor of C. J. Cooper & Son, I will proceed to sell on the 24th of November.

J. A. LANDERS.

REPRESENTING THE

Singer Manufacturing Company,

Can be found at

Draper & Turner's,

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

Full line of Singer Sewing Machines.

Would like to see his old friends.

Orders sent to him at Anniston, will be promptly attended to.

J. A. LANDERS.

FINE LIQUORS.

We will deliver to any part of the State, free of transportation charges, any quantity of whiskey equal to or exceeding one quart.

This very liberal offer will hold good for

## NABERS & MORROW,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Agents for Chess Carley Co. Oils.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Special attention to orders from country stores for Medicines, Liquors, Oils, Teas and goods in our line.

Nov. 24th.

deci5-4m

## A. C. EDWARDS & CO.

Have now in Stock a large variety and numerous Patterns of

Dressing Case Suits, "Dresser" Suits, Parlor Suits,

Clothing Room and Hall Furniture of all Grades.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE AND KEEP FOR SALE THE BEST, MOST COMFORTABLE AND DURABLE MATTRESSES IN THE MARKET.

Wood and Metallic Burial Cases Furnished at Short Notice.

Everything reliable and first-class. They invite the public to call, inspect their goods, and prices before purchasing elsewhere, assuring them that the Best, Cheapest and

Cheapest Goods will be found at

A. C. EDWARDS & CO.,

1st Avenue, between 20th and 21st Sts., Birmingham, Alabama.

## W. P. BREWER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Furniture.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, Pickets, Barrels &c.

## BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

GRAND OPENING!

OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

AND

Clothing

AT THE STORE DEPARTMENT OF THE

WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,

Anniston Ala.

In offering this stock of goods to the public the Company would state that they sent an

# The Republican.

During the holiday recess of the Normal school, a portion of the faculty will visit Atlanta and perhaps other points to examine the public schools.

We are indebted to Gen. Wm. H. Forney, the faithful representative from this congressional district, for copies of the Congressional Record.

## Lost Pocket Book.

Mr. A. B. Glenn has lost his pocket-book containing \$10 in money and some valuable papers. He will give \$5 for its return to him, or to this office.

The board of Directors of the State Normal School have granted Prof. Borden a month's furlough for a trip to Florida. He has been suffering with asthma, and it is hoped the trip will materially benefit him. He is now in the land of flowers.

Some malicious person or thoughtless boys have more than once visited the college building between Fridays and Mondays and mutilated some of the school furniture and in one instance taken away the books of pupils. We suggest that a watch be kept of the premises and the offender caught and severely punished under the law.

## SORSBY & SMITH

Are the leading Booksellers and Stationers of Birmingham. They carry an enormous line of everything usually kept in a first class Book House. Their prices are as low as Eastern jobbing houses and much lower than any house in the State. It is a live and wide awake firm. They carry for the Holiday season a very fine line of Holiday Goods, that are simply unsurpassable both as to quality, variety and low price. Orders by mail given prompt attention.—dec. 15-2t.

Mr. John H. Crawford, the best cabinet maker by long odds in this part of the state, has recently built us a cabinet for job cases that reflects great credit upon him as a workman. Instead of sending to Cincinnati or Philadelphia for it, we concluded he could do the job, and he has turned one out equally as perfect as any we could have got from the north. We like, when opportunity offers, to be able to pay a compliment to one of our local mechanics, (the most useful men in any community) and hence this unsolicited notice of Mr. Crawford's handiwork.

Col. W. P. Cooper, of Alexandria Valley, one of the most progressive farmers in the State, will make about ten thousand pounds of bacon this year, for the first time since he has been farming there. The succeeding year will vindicate the wisdom of his course, in a largely increased balance on the credit side of his books. As he is one of the pioneers of progressive farming in this country, we trust other farmers will follow his example another season. When the farmers of the county feed themselves, they will no more hard times heard of, even if a short crop does come now and then.

## GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

### Premiums to Clubs.

The REPUBLICAN has never been much on offering premiums, believing that it furnished subscribers full value for the amount asked for it, but in order to give those ladies and gentlemen who may feel so inclined, a chance to make a few dollars during the leisure of the holidays, we will give any one who will get us up a club of 5 cash subscribers \$2.50 in gold, 10 cash subscribers 5.00 in gold, 15 cash subscribers 7.50 in gold, 20 cash subscribers 10.00 in gold, 25 cash subscribers 12.50 in gold, 30 cash subscribers 15.00 in gold, 40 cash subscribers 20.00 in gold, 50 cash subscribers 25.00 in gold. Or we will give in this proportion for any number of subscribers sent us more than one. Now don't say any longer that there is no opening for you to make money, but go out among your neighbors, and ask them to take the paper, and make the money offered you.

The price of the paper is what it has been for years, \$2.00, and it is richly worth it, if it is worth anything. Nowhere else can be found the home news, (that news which most intimately concerns the people,) as in a home paper.

Dec-5t

I offer my residence for sale with good fruit and well of water, nearly new.

W. C. LAND.

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. John M. Wyly, of Montgomery, has been visiting her relatives and friends in Jacksonville this week. She is perhaps the most universally beloved lady who ever lived here, and her visits, since her removal to Montgomery, are heralded with pleasure by all.

Mrs. Emma Morris, nee Miss Emma Forney, is visiting relatives here. She comes from her far distant home every few years to revisit the scenes of her girlhood, and brighten the hearts that love her in old Jacksonville.

Robert Adams has moved from Jacksonville Hotel to the farm of Mrs. Lou Hutchinson, in the suburbs of town, and Mrs. Hutchinson has moved into one of the new cottages of Mr. R. L. Arnold, in order to be nearer the school, where her children are attending.

W. G. Caldwell, the prince of commercial tourists, is at home for a rest after a long trip.

The genial J. A. Landers, of Anniston was in town this week.

Mr. Williams, of the *Hot Blast* and Mr. Williams the extensive clothier, of Anniston, passed through Jacksonville one day this week, from a prospecting tour through the county. We regret that they were too hurried to stop over and take a slice of Jacksonville hospitality.

Capt. Jno. M. Caldwell has returned from a short trip to Atlanta.

Colonel Ellis has recently been breathing Gleburne county air, but is again in his office.

Col. John H. Caldwell is back from a trip to Gadsden.

Mr. Willett, a rising young lawyer of Anniston, was up one day this week. He has formed a partnership with Mr. Brothers, as will appear from their card published this week.

Messrs. J. Gannels, Alfred Morgan, W. W. Whiteside and Henry Snow, of Oxford, run up for a day this week to take a peep at our boom.

Benny Wyly, one of the cleverest boys alive, was up from Anniston Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. E. V. Weaver has moved into town from his farm in the country.

Mr. Thos. H. Dunn, one of the contractors of the Ga. Pacific, was in town Wednesday.

Capt. Evans, of the East & West Railroad, was on our streets one day this week.

Maj. P. Rowan and a party of gentlemen are visiting the Broken Arrow coal mines, which Maj. R. is interested, if we are not mistaken.

Mr. B. H. Denman has moved into town from his farm in the country.

Mr. Wm. Stancil and family, of North Carolina, have moved to Jacksonville and design making this their permanent place of residence. We welcome them most cordially.

Mr. Reed, of Rome, Ga., has moved here with his family. It will be remembered he married Miss Bessie, the daughter of Wm. Adams, Esq.

Mr. Wm. M. Smith, a prominent lawyer of North Carolina, spent sometime recently in Jacksonville looking after legal matters. He went from here to Beaumont, Texas, but will return before he goes home. He is much pleased with Jacksonville and speaks of settling here.

Mr. W. C. Whitmire, of the *Alexander Courier*, spent several days here this week, in the interest of that excellent newspaper. We found him to be most agreeable gentleman. He is the best pressman in the South, and gave us a lift at our power press Wednesday night. He pronounced it a perfect beauty of a press, which high endorsement makes us more in love with it than ever. He went from here to other points in the county. Our people will find him a perfect gentleman and worthy of the kindest consideration. We trust he may send the old *Courier* a long list from Calhoun.

Judge John W. Inzer was in Jacksonville Friday, on his return from Talladega court. He dropped in on us for an hour and chatted over old legislative days. We are always glad to see him.

We presume that our neighborhood correspondents have been so busy hog killing this week that they have neglected us. We are glad they are so well supplied, but can't afford to allow them too long a respite from epistolary duty. Their communications afford both the readers and editor of the REPUBLICAN too much pleasure to be dispensed with. Let us have a full supply of neighborhood notes next week.

The price of the paper is what it has been for years, \$2.00, and it is richly worth it, if it is worth anything. Nowhere else can be found the home news, (that news which most intimately concerns the people,) as in a home paper.

Dec-5t

I offer my residence for sale with good fruit and well of water, nearly new.

W. C. LAND.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

### FROM ALL SECTIONS OF CALHOUN.

Our DeArmanyville correspondent sends us the following:

Mr. John Hughes, of Choccoloco, and Miss Alice Garret, of DeArmanyville, were married some days ago, by Rev. A. F. Allen, at residence of the bride's father, Mr. Franklin Garret.

A number of new tenant houses have been built in this section and more wanted. New buildings and repainting have greatly changed for the better the appearance of our beautiful valley of Choccoloco. Our population has doubled in six years.

The valley has made enough corn and meat to make a new crop. There has been more wheat sown than usual and it looks fine. Altogether the valley is on a boom, and the best country in the world to back it.

An old man by the name of Hagan was killed on the Choccoloco railroad bridge by the down passenger train on the 11th.

Dr. E. H. Allen's office, in Oxford, was burned on the 11th. Cause of fire unknown.

Our correspondent from Mack writes:

Health of this community good, with the exception of bad colds.

Rev. J. H. Vinson and D. G. Howell have gone to Texas, to make it their home.

We again hear the whistle of Heathcock and Graives' steam saw mill, recently burned. They are now sawing lumber.

A. C. Wheeling has moved to Anniston.

Married at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. N. A. Wells, Miss Anna Wells to Mr. J. C. Pike, all of Calhoun county.

May the romantic couple have a prosperous breeze to waft them o'er life's rough sea. Quip.

The Banner County Hose Co., will give a grand fireman's ball and supper at the Jacksonville Hotel Friday night Dec. 21st for benefit of the Company. Admission: Gents One Dollar; Ladies Free.

**IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.**—The next session of the renowned Central College, Lexington, Ky., begins Jan. 8th. Total cost to complete Full Diploma Business Course, including Tuition, Books, and Board, \$85. Time required 10 weeks. Literary Course free. Telegraphy taught. 5,000 successful graduates. You can begin at any time. No vacation. For circular address WILBERT R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

**NOTICE NO. 2768.**  
LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.  
December 10, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make trial proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk Circuit Court at Jacksonville, on Dec. 29, 1883, viz: Daniel L. Johnston, Homestead 759 for 1/2 acre, in the 1/2 mile S.E. of Sec. 21, T. 15, R. 6, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James K. Kerr, Simon P. Haynes, James M. Wilkinson, James Roberts of Martins Cross Roads, etc.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

Nov-21-6t

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

With the largest assortment of

TOYS, VASES, CANDIES,

and all kinds of

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

Ever brought to town. Please call and see for yourselves. You will also find a large for

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Clothing at Cost. Come, Look and Price.

deci-15t

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

WM. M. LINDSAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN-

FURNITURE,

China, Crockery, Glass and Queensware, Lamps, Chandlers, Etc.

Shop Spring Beds, Spindled Spring Beds, Woven Wire Mattresses, Hair, Moss, Cotton, Shuck, and Straw Mattresses, Pillows, Curved Tops, Mirrors, Large and Small, Perfumed Came, Bath and Wood Seat Chairs, Pictures, Mouldings.

Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.

UNDERTAKER.

I have constantly on hand a full assort-

ment of

Burial Cases, Caskets, Etc.,

Bearse and Carriages furnished at reasonable prices. Orders by mail, telegraph or otherwise receive prompt attention day or night.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term Nov. 29, 1883.

This day came J. J. Bryant, administrator of the estate of Coleman Bryant deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 25th day of December 1883 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House, on said 25th day of Dec. 1883 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.

deci-2t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Court, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, I will sell before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the 25th day of December 1883, the following property to-wit: One bay mare, one black mare, and one hundred bushels of corn, more or less; levied on as the property of said J. A. Simpson, defendant in said cause. JAMES B. FARMER,  
sheriff.

deci-2t

NOTICE NO. 2769.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

December 10, 1883.

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THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

nov-21-6t

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With the largest assortment of

TOYS, VASES, CANDIES,

and all kinds of

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

Ever brought to town. Please call and see for yourselves. You will also find a large for

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

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Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.

UNDERTAKER.

# The Republican.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

XVIIth Congress—Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Morgan introduced a petition from Cadets of the Naval Academy at Annapolis asking that that part of the act of August 15th, 1882, limiting the number of graduates of the Naval Academy to be retained in service each year shall not apply to those classes who were in the service at the time of the passage of the act.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Morgan, to define the rights of United States citizens when residing in foreign countries.

A resolution offered by Mr. Butler, which he asked to have printed and to be on the table, provided that each Senator, or the chairman of the select committee, shall be entitled to a clerk or secretary, at a salary of \$1,500 annually.

Mr. Voorhees offered the following, which he asked to have printed:

Resolved, that in the judgment of the Senate the public debt is not a public blessing, and that any measure of financial policy leading to the perpetuity of the present interest bearing national debt of this government for the purposes of national banking or on any other account, meets with disapprobation of this body and should be viewed with alarm by tax payers of the United States.

On the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Hill, of Colorado, called up a resolution heretofore offered by him, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all papers on file relating to the transfer of the land grant of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, to the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company. During the debate on this resolution, Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, said he had heard it noise about that this session was to be characterized by onslaughts on the Secretary of the Interior, on the land office and on other departments of the government, but that the Secretary of the Interior invites a most searching scrutiny of all his acts. Mr. Hill, while disclaiming any attack and asking only for information, said he had heard that the session was more likely to be characterized by onslaughts by railroad companies to secure legislation in their favor and prevent legislation in the interest of the people against railroad companies. At the close of the debate the resolution was agreed to, and at 2:10 the Senate adjourned.

## THE HOUSE.

Mr. Oates of Alabama, a bill to prevent the retro-active operation of the naval appropriation act of 1882, limiting the number of graduates of the Naval Academy to be retained in service.

Also repealing the pre-emption laws and amending the homestead laws so that patents may be issued after a three years actual occupancy.

Also, to devote the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. Hewitt, also, granting pensions to the survivors of the Mexican war.

Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, declaring forfeited the lands granted to the following railroad companies and to States in aid of such companies: Gulf and Ship Island, Alabama and Florida, Coosa and Tennessee, Mobile and Girard, Coosa and Chattanooga, Alabama and Georgia, North Louisiana and Texas, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, St. Louis and Iron Mountain, Haughton and O'Brien on North Wisconsin Central, St Paul and Pacific, Stevenson Extension and Railroad Branch, Hastings and Dakota, Orleans Central and Texas Pacific.

Also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in regard to the attempted assignment and transfer of the lands granted to the Texas Pacific, to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, of New Mexico, Southern Pacific of Arizona, and Los Angeles and San Diego of California.

A similar resolution was introduced by Mr. Holmes.

By Mr. Payson, of Illinois—declaring forfeited the following land grants:

Texas Pacific, involving 15,000,000 in California, Arizona and New Mexico; Gulf and Ship Island, Tuscaloosa and Mobile and New Orleans, aggregating 1,500,000 acres; Savannah and Albany, involving 120,000 acres; Iron Mountain of Arkansas, involving 1,130,000 acres; Memphis and Charleston, involving 800,000 acres; Mobile and Girard, involving 482,000 acres; Ocmulgee and State Line, involving 1,200,000 acres; Oregon Central, involving 1,130,000 acres; Elyton and Beard's Buff, involving 800,000 acres; Oregon and California, and California and Oregon, unpatented lands, involving 416,800 acres; part of Northern Pacific, involving 5,300,000 acres; New Orleans and Jackson, involving 100,000 acres; Iron Mountain and Missouri, involving 631,000 acres; part of the Atlantic and Pacific, involving 15,000,000 acres.

By Mr. Nichols, of Georgia—for adjudication of cotton and other claims of Georgia.

By Mr. Blount, of Georgia—for redemption of internal revenue stamps.

By Mr. Finerty, of Illinois—for

construction of four gunboats and three additional cruisers.

By Mr. Cobb, of Indiana—To prevent the Secretary of the Interior from issuing patents for lands granted by the United States to aid in the construction of railroads which when said railroads have not been completed within the time fixed by the various acts.

Also, declaring forfeited lands granted to certain railroad companies. [This is substantially similar to the bill introduced by Payson, of Illinois, and to one subsequently introduced by Holman, of Indiana.]

By Mr. Calkins, of Indiana—proposing a constitutional amendment providing that no State, public or private corporation, or person shall deprive any citizen of the United States of equal protection of the law, nor abridge his rights, privileges or immunities on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

By Mr. Lowry, of Indiana—A resolution requiring the President to communicate to the House any correspondence which has taken place between this government and Great Britain in reference to the trial of Patrick O'Donnell, a citizen of the United States, for the alleged murder of Informer Cary.

By Mr. Lamb, of Indiana—To pension prisoners of war confined in Confederate prisons during the late war.

Also, a resolution calling on the Attorney General for an itemized account of the expenditures in prosecution of the star route cases. The call was interrupted to allow Mr. Hewitt, of New York, to offer the following:

Resolved, That this House bring to the notice of the President the case of Patrick O'Donnell, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, and now under sentence of death in Great Britain, in the hope that the President may secure such reasonable delay in the execution of sentence as will enable the President to ascertain whether O'Donnell is a citizen of the United States and, if so, whether he was tried and convicted in accordance with the provisions of the municipal laws of Great Britain and the requirements of international law. The resolution was adopted.

The call was continued and a bill was introduced by Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, to provide when the terms of Congressmen shall begin and end, and when Congress shall meet. The object of this bill is that Congress shall meet immediately after the election of members to the new Congress instead of thirteen months after as now, and to provide for two long sessions of each Congress instead of one long and one short term as now.

Without completing the call the House adjourned.

The call will be resumed to-morrow.

In the call of States for the introduction of bills in the House of Representatives to-day Massachusetts was reached. It is expected that the remaining States will be called to-morrow. Eight hundred and twenty bills and joint resolutions were introduced or nearly an average of seven for each member.

## A FIERY FURNACE.

The Coosa River Furnace at Gadsden and its outbuildings destroyed by fire.

The Coosa River Furnace at Gadsden, Ala., together with its outbuildings, was destroyed by fire Sunday. A run was made about 4 a.m., and the blowing engines were stopped. In making the run the gas valves was left open and when the blowers were started again the gas rushed in with such force as to blow the valve entirely out, filling the building in an instant with the deadly vapor. The gas caught from the heat of the furnace, and the engine house and machine shops were wrapped in flames in an instant, and were totally destroyed. The wood work of the elevators caught and conveyed the flames to the stock house and thence to the other different buildings, all of which were burned, except one stock house. The loss includes 400 car loads of coke, several railroad cars, the machine shop, engine house, repair shops and coke yards, partly insured.

The fire plug of the company failed to work on account of their being filled with sand, and the engines were called out after the fire had been raging for over an hour, and the firemen worked all day trying to extinguish the flames.

The furnace was built about a year ago by Major Thomas O'Conor. The loss will not fall far short of \$75,000.—*Chattanooga Times*.

E. H. COLCLOUGH & CO.

EXTENSIVE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpets,

Dress Goods, Table Linen, Notions,

Men's Fine Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Men's Furnishing Goods, Window Shades and Wall Paper.

57 BROAD ST., ROME, GA.

oe117-41

Standard  
LAUNDRY WAX

Preserves Linen, gives a beautiful finish, prevents the iron from sticking, saves labor.

5 CENTS A CAKE.

Ask your storekeeper for it. Made by STANDARD OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

aug15y1

## LIVERY

### AND SALE STABLE.

The Undersigned having bought the Horse and Livery Stable of Mr. Wilson, have entered upon their business and will be glad to see you.

We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Wagons for sale, and are prepared to guarantee beginners in this line.

The terms will be very reasonable and strict.

Horses boarded at low rates. Give us your name and we will get you a satisfied customer.

MAURICE & WALTERS CO.

Patents Office, Washington, D. C.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.

The office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than these remote from Washington.

Send order or letter, giving us to whom you desire to send, and make us to CHARGE FEES WE OBTAIN PATENT.

When patent is granted, a drawing of your design will be published in the United States Patent Office Gazette, a paper of immense interest.

Patent Office Gazette, a paper of immense interest.

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C. A

# Jacksonville

# Birmingham

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1883.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

## THE RADICALS AND THE NEGROES.

The Railroad Commission has had a meeting and the railroad Presidents of the state have been before the commission to consider the question of accommodation of the races on the trains; but, strange to say, have been unable to agree; and, have left the whole matter with the commission. The laws of this state declare that "all persons have equal rights of transportation for passengers and freight on the payment of just compensation to the owner of the railroad for such transportation." Now this don't look like a very hard question to settle. A man, white or black, should have accommodation to his money's worth. It would be neither good taste nor good policy on the part of the roads to mix the races, but the simplest justice demands that negro men and women should not be herded together in a smoking car for whites and be subjected there of the continued presence of all the smokers, drinkers and jokers on the train, who congregate in the smoking car, and pay no attention to the presence of the negro women than if they were so much cattle. Perhaps with many of them this makes no difference; but now and then one meets a negro woman of christian feeling and refined sensibilities. It is not right to make such pay the same price that a seat in the palatial car forward commands and yet put up with the third class accommodation of the car she occupies.

The democratic legislature of Alabama, if we mistake not, once passed a civil rights bill, designed to meet the one passed by congress. That explicitly provided separate accommodation on railroad trains for the races, but one as good as the other. Railroad men have not availed themselves of this bill, because it protected at one point, it made a just requirement at another. The railroad men say, and say truly, that they cannot put on the same accommodation for negro travel that they have on for white people now—that the negroes do not travel enough on trains to justify such outlay. There is much in this. But they need not keep on charging the negro as much for a seat in the smoking car of the train, as they do a white man for a seat in the luxurious palace car just a little forward.

The Commission is yet to consider the question. We hope they will find no difficulty in determining to make the railroad men assume just and reasonable and equitable grounds. The fact that the railroad men arrived at no conclusion shows that they were on wrong ground and did not want to recommend that they be put on right ground, which would involve considerable expense. They left it with the Commission, hoping that body would give them some advantage they did not have the face to ask for.

This paper is thoroughly democratic; it has never known anything else. It has fought negro supremacy in this state with desperation. No man can charge us with any sentimental regard for the negro. We have never courted the "brother in black," but at the same time we can do him justice, as we could the Indian or the Chinaman. If the negro pays as much as we do to go to Rome, he should have something like as good accommodation. If he don't get the accommodation, he should pay less. This is the solution of the difficulty, which the railroad men won't see. Let them give a man accommodation according to his pay. If a presumptuous negro comes along and wants to take first class passage for the purpose of obtruding himself, let him be informed that all first class tickets have been sold. If he makes a row, let him be kicked. We want the negro to "shiny on his own side," but we are not in favor of imposing on him. The railroad men should be made to do what is right. They know what is right.

## FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.

We regret to learn that the stove house of Mr. E. F. Crook in Alexandria, was burned Thursday night with its entire contents. The stock was worth eight thousand dollars. Insurance amount of five thousand dollars. No other buildings were burned. We have no particulars and do not know the supposed origin of the fire. The loss is heavy on Mr. Crook, and his friends everywhere sympathize with him.

## Supreme Court Decision.

In the Supreme Court to-day a decision was rendered in the contested will case of Stephen Perry against Jefferson Ellis et al., collatoral heirs of Sarah Ann Dorsey against Jefferson Davis to recover possession of certain real and personal property left to the latter by Mrs. Dorsey at her death. The judgment of the senate committee, the Alabama iron masters, who, like the mountain wolf which has got the taste of protective blood that is drawn from the bleeding people, to swell the cost of making iron much larger than Dr. Miller, and still no wife.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

At the sale of the E. L. Woodward estate property, Maj. T. W. Francis bought the place for five thousand and fourteen dollars. He immediately sold the residence and some 12 acres to R. W. Whisenant for three thousand dollars. A street will be opened to the depot through the property, parallel with depot street, and Maj. Francis will build a tasteful residence on Cherry Hill, on the property, the most beautiful building site among the many in Jacksonville. As Maj. Francis never does things by halves, it may be expected that his residence will be an additional ornament to this already pretty town.

At the same time the property known as the Woodward corner block was put up to public sale by Maj. Francis, who had previously bought it of Mr. Woodward. The corner lot and store house building was knocked down to L. W. Grant at fourteen hundred dollars. The next lot of twenty-two feet front was then bid off by Mr. H. L. Stevenson for three hundred dollars. At this point the sale was stopped, it being considered that the property was not bringing an adequate price. To show the appreciation in value of property in Jacksonville within a year, we may mention that one year ago this whole block could have been bought of Maj. Francis for twelve hundred dollars. Now a sale is stopped at fourteen hundred for the corner lot and three hundred for an adjoining lot. It is safe to say that real estate in Jacksonville has doubled in value within the last year and it is still on the rise. It does not make any difference whether another railroad comes here or not. The splendid State Institution of learning located here, the exceptional healthfulness of the place, the refined society of anti-slavery days, the Christian privileges afforded by churches of all denominations render it so attractive as a place of residence that people will come here.

Mr. L. G. Morris has bought the mills of Stevenson & Francis and will henceforth be one of us. He leaves his other property to the management of his sons-in-law. Mr. Morris is well known as a most excellent mill-right and his name is a guarantee that the mills will be kept up to the high standard heretofore enjoyed. We are glad to register Mr. Morris as a citizen of Jacksonville. He is an accession to any community of which it might well be proud.

## New Rail Road.

We learn, says the Talladega Mountain Home, that a declaration was forwarded to the state department a few days ago, praying the incorporation of a road from this place to Broken Arrow. The company will be chartered at the Talladega and Coosa Valley Railroad, and among the incorporators are Messrs. D. M. and D. W. Rogers, Edmund L. Tyler, of Anniston, and W. H. Skaggs, of this city.

A line of road connecting at this place with the E. T. V. & G. and Anniston & Atlantic, near the river with the Georgia Pacific, and at Broken Arrow with the East & West road would give us railroad connections second to none in the state.

We trust this enterprise will be pushed with alacrity. In the meantime, Talladega should no be asleep.

## THE TARIFF.

The Great Question in the Coming Presidential Contest.

Hon. L. W. GRANT.—SIR—In my last letter to you I covered only a small portion of the ground in opposition to a protective tariff, and now I can only add a few telling facts tending to show that the manufacturing of iron, in reality, does not require a protective tariff to enable them to compete with English iron makers. The protectionists in congress and in the lobbies are clamorous in the assertion that the tariff act of the last session is a settlement of the question of reducing the tariff, and that this session of congress should not disturb the business and commercial relations of the country in trying to reduce the taxes; and this claim is made in the face of over \$144,000,000 of surplus revenue oppressively collected from the people the last fiscal year. Our leading men in congress who are in favor of a revenue tariff with such protection as that tariff gives to the industries of the country, assert that the tariff passed at the last session of congress is more protective, more grinding and oppressive upon the people, and more injurious to trade and commerce of the country, than any tariff scheme ever before presented to congress. As evidence of the fact, the consumers, under the present law, are taxed for the support of iron masters quite as much, if not more, than they were under the old law. For instance, a great quantity of iron ore is shipped from England and Spain as ballast for ships. The tax on such ore under the old law was 20 cents per ton. Under pig iron Kelley's conference committee's influence, the present law makes the tariff on iron ore 75 cents per ton. The last house of representatives fixed the tax on steel rails at \$15 per ton. The Kelly conference committee raised it to \$17 per ton, which is now the tax all railroads are forced to pay on steel rails. If it would not be considered personal, it would be quite appropriate to say they have to pay to *steel* masters to gratify the inordinate greed of the protectionists. Again, on certain classes of bar iron the senate placed the tariff at \$20 per ton. The conference committee raised the tax to \$22.40 per ton.

The tax on one third of the cotton goods imported into this country were increased from 35 to 45 per cent, especially that class of cotton goods used mostly by the poorer class, was raised from 30 to 45 per cent. Woolen dress goods, largely imported and used by the poorer classes on Sundays and returning calls, are increased from about 70 to 100 per cent. The commonest kind of painted earthware, used by the poorest people, under the old law was 40 per cent; under the present law it is taxed 60 per cent.

I mention these facts to show that the revenue tariff was not settled by the last congress, but was raised higher, as above shown, and was laid with crushing force and weight upon the people by the republican party. It has been shown that this heavy tax on iron should be reduced to a revenue standard and give a little relief to the people. It has been shown in a former letter that the cotton manufacturers do not require a tariff for protection.

It is evident the iron masters of Alabama do not require a tariff for protection. They can compete with all countries in making iron. Dr. Miller, a fair minded man of great worth and experience, some time ago showed that iron could be made at a fraction over \$9 per ton at Birmingham, which has the greatest facilities for making iron of any place in the country—the Red mountain ore beds on one side and coal on the other, so close that it can be delivered at \$1.25 per ton, and limestone in abundance under foot and all around. Recently, at Birmingham, before the senate committee, the Alabama iron masters, who, like the mountain wolf which has got the taste of protective blood that is drawn from the bleeding people, to swell the cost of making iron much larger than Dr. Miller, and still no wife.

In the Supreme Court to-day a decision was rendered in the contested will case of Stephen Perry against Jefferson Ellis et al., collatoral heirs of Sarah Ann Dorsey against Jefferson Davis to recover possession of certain real and personal property left to the latter by Mrs. Dorsey at her death. The judgment of the senate committee, the Alabama iron masters, who, like the mountain wolf which has got the taste of protective blood that is drawn from the bleeding people, to swell the cost of making iron much larger than Dr. Miller, and still no wife.

they made the cost, some at \$11, some at \$12, some at \$13, the highest at \$14 per ton.

Notwithstanding the selfish effort made by the pig-iron aristocracy, the proof showed that Birmingham could compete with any country in making iron. The inordinate greed and selfishness of the iron masters were so great they wanted the farmer and consumer taxed a little higher for their special benefit.

Does the farmer and consumer know they have to pay \$22.40 per ton on the bar iron they use? To be more direct—does the blacksmiths of our little hamlet, Weaver, Ward and the Nunneleys know they have to pay a tariff of \$22.40 a ton to the iron master for the bar iron they use? The tax is indirect and they cannot see it. Yet, when they purchase a gallon of whiskey from Johnnie, the stiller, they can see they have to pay the 90 cents back to him which he pays to the government. The tariff on iron being indirect and not so visible, has to be paid by the consumer as certainly as the whiskey tax.

In conclusion, for the purpose of showing you the outrage and great oppression on the farmers, who have no protection, I will call your attention to one simple article, cotton. There is a large over-production of cotton in the south. Not more than one third is sold to, and used by the spinners in the United States. The surplus has to be shipped to Europe to find a market. When it reaches England, France or Germany, the cotton spinners say to the farmer what do you want for your cotton? We want cash. We can afford to pay you more for your cotton if you will barter with us and take our goods for it. The farmer replies, I would be glad to do so, for your goods are cheaper than I can get them at home, but my government has put such a tariff tax on your goods I cannot get them into our ports without making them cost me from 45 to 100 per cent more.

Why does your government do this great injustice to the farmers when they know your manufacturers do not purchase only one-third of your cotton and you are forced to send it off to find a market? This enormous tax is unjustly heaped upon us to protect cotton manufacturers and American industry, so called. Is not farming and tilling the soil an American industry? It is not so considered by our hay makers. We are hewers of wood and tile-makers for our Egyptian oppressors.

Then let us barter some of our iron for your cotton. My christian friend, if anything, that would be greater calamity on us than to take your other goods. The bar iron you sell us for \$20 a ton, to get it to the port of New York or Mobile, we have to pay tax of \$22.40 per ton. Great goodness! Are you not a free people in the United States? We are so considered in some things and every 4th of July. Why do you not turn these thieves and robbers out of office? We are going to do it in 1884 at the Presidential election.

Yours truly,

O. P. PINCKNEY.

Mr. Thos. L. Scale, of the Beeswax neighborhood, this year planted fifteen hundred stalks of cane on something less than a half acre of ground. A few weeks ago he gathered his crop with the following result: He sold about 1,200 or 1,500 stalks, put up 1,500 for seed and made the remainder into molasses. The yield in molasses was 140 gallons and a first rate article. Who can beat this on half an acre? Who says raising the ribbon cane will not pay?—*Shelby Sentinel*.

A young couple in this county procured their license, got their preacher, invited their guests, cooked up the victuals dressed, and then after considering the matter for a few minutes, concluded they were not yet ready to marry, and the nuptial papers were returned marked on the back "not executed." And now the young man is out five dollar fee for the preacher, and still no wife.

"I am at your service, madam," said the polite burglar, when caught.

## PARSON NELSON.

Parson Nelson, of Whip Lash neighborhood, came to the city the other day on business. The eminent rural divine had built a new log church, and had come to town to buy lamps, chairs for exhorters and other modern conveniences of the revival. The parson would entrust no one but himself with the divine commission, and when he arrived in town with his twenty-three dollars and sixty cents, folded in the toe of a stocking and tied with a back-skin string, he walked around with an air of responsibility as impressive as though the sum of money were a financial ark of the covenant. He had often heard that nearly every man who lives in town is a thief and a robber, ever seeking an advantage of country people whose honesty of purpose is well defined as the traditional horns belonging to the lamented ox, said to have been the property of the now deceased Adam. He was determined that no mean advantage should be taken of him, and like the honest Vicar of Wakefield, he rather congratulated himself on his inherent shrewdness. He put his horse in a yard, walked around awhile, and then feeling anxious in regard to the safety of the animal, went back and looked at him. A farmer-like man noticing the parson's anxiety, approached him and said:

"I tell you old gentleman, we have to be mighty careful when we come to town. I put my mule in here this morning, an' I can't keep from comin' around every now and then to see how he's gettin' along."

"I don't like this infidel town, now-how. They've got fine churches an' all that, but there ain't no genuine religion in them like that in the ole log churches out in the country."

"You are right," Parson Nelson replied. "I am a preacher of the true gospel, myself."

"So am I."

"I am glad to meet you," and the two shook hands warmly. They conversed pleasantly for a while.

Mr. Nelson, the farmer-like man said, want to do a little tradin' out here at a store kept by a friend of mine, but he ain't got no change for a twenty dollar bill. I am afeared to ask any of these men around here to change it, and I reckon I'll have to go home without gettin' my stuff."

Parson Nelson said he could accommodate his friend and untied the stocking toe and emptied his twenty-three dollars and sixty cents.

He counted twenty silver dollars and received in exchange a twenty dollar bill. After a few moments more of pleasant conversation, the two gentlemen separated. Mr. Nelson went down and purchased several hams, but when he tendered the twenty dollar bill the merchant told him it was the roughest counterfeit he ever saw. Mr. Nelson gasped. He hurried back to the wagon yard and asked for Dixon. The proprietor told him that the man's name was not Dixon and that he was one of the stickiest sharpers in the country. The old man's spirit quaked aloud.

"The feller," said the proprietor, "has been showed up in the newspapers a dozen times. Didn't you read about him?"

"I didn't say it."

"I don't read newspapers," groaned the minister.

"Then you can't blame nobody but yourself. Every man, these days, is supposed to read newspapers."

"I take a religious paper, but it never told me anything but to have faith."

"Yes, an' that's jes' where you got left. In this day, lemme tell you, a man's got to look out for his body as well as his soul. The newspapers don't pretend to save the soul," continued the wagon yard philosopher, "and the religious papers don't pretend to look out for the body, so you see, a man oughter take both."

—*World Have an Easy Time.*

—*Say, how long do these mosquitoes bite?* asked a guest of an Arkansas hotel, as a colored gentleman entered with a pitcher of water. "I have been lying here fighting 'em for an hour. How long do you suppose they keep up this business?"

"Well, I dunno, sah. Cordin' ter how many da is."

"There are ten thousand."

"In dat case, sah, its 'cordin' ter how hungry da is."

"They are as hungry as wolves."

"Den yer's mighty likely ter hab trouble wid 'em, sah."

"Why don't you put a bar over the bed?"

"'Cause nobody eber sleeps in dis room but one night. When night man comes along we give him dis room. Didn't nobody sleep in health last night and dat's de reason dat's so hungry. Ef yer'd happen ter strike dis bed jes' arter a fat man had been in it, yer'd hab a easy time,"—*Arkansas Traveler*.

—*Can you tell me what kind of weather we may expect next month?* wrote a farmer to the editor of his country paper, and the editor replied as follows: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very like your subscription bill." The farmer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He sent a postal note.

## WASN'T A LIAR.

Why the "Squatter" Objected to his Name—A Bad Witness.

*Akrona Traveler.*

"What is your name?" asked the United States Attorney of an old "squatter" who had been summoned before the court as a witness.

"Which name, Squire?"

"Your right name of course."

"I ain't got none."

"What, you don't mean to say that you haven't got a name."

"Oh, no; sir."

"This summons says that your name is Ananias Peters. Is that so?"

"Reckin' it is."

"Thought you didn't have a right name?"

"I ain't."

"Look here, sir. Don't trifle with this court. Your prevarication will not be tolerated here."

"Why did you say that Ananias Peters was not your right name?"

"Case it wasn't right to name a boy Ananias, therefore it ain't a right name. The Bible, I believe, sorter called Ananias a liar."

"Which," interposed the judge, "makes it peculiarly applicable to your ease."

"Look a here, judge, I don't want to prigie with you, 'cause you've got the upper hand of me but I don't want you to hit me with the Bible. A man's

# The Republican.

DECEMBER 22, 1883.

## ATLANTA LETTER.

Municipal Election—Governor McDaniel—Judge Erskine—Attorney General Farrow—Hon. Jno. Cunningham, etc., etc.

Written for the Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN.—Atlanta, so far as political excitement is concerned, is enjoying a rest. Our recent municipal elections, though small in their way, brought two gentlemen to the front for Aldermen at large who for a while, and in a style peculiar to modern political warfare, and the "fury" of each other, "Capt." W. H. Brotherton, heretofore very popular, was defeated in a most disgraceful manner. His opponent is a very active and prominent young attorney, though unknown to the people. Captain Brotherton's defeat seems to depend upon the united efforts of ex-clerks who have left his employ, and the influence of the entire police force. It is said, and it is doubtless true, that he is exacting and overbearing to those he employs as clerks or assistants.

As to state politics all is as quiet and serene as a funeral. Governor McDaniel is running the whole state, so far as it may be his duty as chief Executive, to the satisfaction of the entire people. It may be said of this distinguished gentleman as it is of King Solomon, that "none who had preceded him had surpassed him," and, so far as we know, none shall come after him with the judgment and personal influence to surpass him. He is infinitely more popular than Colquitt or Stephens. Mr. Stephens' sun was very rapidly declining at the moment of his most triumphant election; so much had his health failed, and his once, and long personal and political influence waned, that hundreds who almost worshiped him as a man, voted for General Carttell. They felt that he would not survive the first year's labor and responsibility of the office he aspired to. His demise brought Mr. Beynton to the highest position in the state, and but for the almost unparalleled popularity of Gov. McDaniel he would have been elected for the remainder of Mr. Stephens' time.

Judge Erskine, so long on the U. S. Court District bench in Atlanta, now at Savannah, but about to retire on account of age, will be succeeded, it is conceded, by Farrow, the attorney of his court, Hon. Jno. D. Cunningham, and Judge of the city court of Montgomery county, Alabama, is a very prominent rival of attorney Farrow's, but will doubtless be defeated if the President listens as he has in the past, to the recommendations of those who seem to have his ear in Georgia. As to the two men, there is the amazing difference we find between a single cipher and ten thousand! Attorney Farrow is a man without talents, very unpopular with the "Bar" regardless of party affiliation or influence; despised by the people, and distrusted by all classes of republicans—utterly without name or influence for any of the purposes of good government. You will naturally ask, then, why will he succeed Judge Erskine? There is, and can be but one answer, he understands, and is using the means that must be used in Washington for appointment to positions in the south. We do not impugn the President. He judges through the clique so long ruling the Georgia "roost" at the federal capitol. The President refuses to see and understand the true cause of the death of the dominant party, in Georgia.

Judge Cunningham, though a republican, is one of the most popular lawyers in the state, and, adds to that fact other virtues and recommendations—the virtues of the popular citizen, the honorable gentleman, beloved and respected by the people without regard to party affiliation. Should such a man be appointed to the high and responsible position of U. S. District Judge, for Georgia, for life, there would be room for the usual derision—the "world moves."

Our city is the stopping place just now, of shade, the independent writing medium, of New York or Boston. I called at his rooms at the "Markam," this a. m., but failed to secure a "sitting." He lectured Sunday last at Concordia Hill, Marietta, Ga., to a very large and enthusiastic audience, contributing materially since to his earthly wants. True, or not true, the people are flocking to his rooms to see and know for themselves.

He charges \$3 for a sitting, refunding the money if full satisfaction is not given. I suppose the "no-cure-no-pay" proposition is the strongest point in the gentleman's spiritual manifestations and next life phenomenal. The desire on the part of man to look over into futurity has made many a humbug rich, and saved many a pretender from hard work in a more honorable calling than spiritual medium.

Atlanta is growing and flourishing just as though universal prosperity reigned. The price of both improved and unimproved property tends upward. The many new real estate offices, and lumber yards, in almost every part of the city, indicate the rate of improvement. We expect the next census will show a population of 65,000 or 70,000; and, five years more, to be numbered with cities numbering a hundred thousand.

In my next will have something to say in regard to our public schools, and various manufacturing interests.

J. F. H.  
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 18, 1883,

### THE CHRISTMAS TIDES.

A Beautiful Piece of Word Painting:  
It is now some eighteen hundred years since the world began to count its Christmas tides. If chronology had not blundered we might call the present by its actual numerical; but it is out by some three or four hundred years in the annals of our Christian era. However, we are certainly verging fast toward the two thousand anniversary of the birth of Christ. Far back in time, but near by familiarly, seems that epoch—that point which divides the past into ancient and modern. As long ago as stretched the ages of Assyrian and Egyptian dynasties—twice as long as the rule of Rome—and still the story is as "household" to us as the things which happened yesterday. Who can conjure up, at a word, its scenes? Jerusalem! Nazareth! the long file of camels striding over the dark desert by night; toward the solitary star glittering so suddenly and with such mystery to beckon their swarthy lords from the Orient hills? Who has not made from all the old and new masters his own picture of the way-side inn at Bethlehem? The crowding pilgrims, the patient cattle, the traffic, the dust, the tumult; and in the midst of all the Christ and His Hebrew mother! And how quietly we receive, on the strength of a story made for all times and peoples, "the adoration of the Wise Men."

We never wonder to find those grave and reverend seniors clad in early Italian or medieval costume, presenting, on bended knee—a salutation unknown to the East—jewels and confections of the "streets or the jewelers" at Florence, or the Don Platz of Cologne. What if under porticos, which the Romans only built, horses are waiting which the Magi would not ride, and the Mandoma smiles upon the wistful travelers in a Greek "pepsi;" her features and the features of her divine child profoundly European?

What of all this? We are no more disconcerted than to know that the three wise men died and was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle. We listen to the tale like children, who hear an under-meaning in every word of their narrator's story. Beyond and behind it all is that eternal revelation, that ineffable message of love, which is the heart and soul of the religion which sprang from the manger and blossomed on the cross. World's wisdom falters in the presence of that truth which the best of us can only half comprehend. Tell it as ye will, Signori, the painters! Tell it as ye will, Signori, the preachers!

At this season of Christmas we shall listen as to our children, who say that on the Christmas Eve the dark-eyed oxen talk together in the stall, and the bird who stained his breast red with chirping on the cross sings all the night long in the fir thicket. What might not be, indeed, in picture or reality, on the anniversary of the night when the shepherds tended their flocks by Jordan, when they heard, or seemed to hear, out of heaven that voice which frightened Pan from his Greek forests, and Apollo from his oracles? "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!" Divine ambassage!—anguish and awful utterance!— sounding down to all time and languages the diapason of the harmony of heaven and earth.

The under-signed has recently opened upon excellent Blacksmith and Woodshop, supplied with the best of tools and appliances, and is now prepared to do work in fine line. Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Stephen McLean is the Blacksmith. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. J. E. BEAL,  
decoy

## STANCLL & GILLMORE, Contractors & Builders,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will undertake work in Jacksonville or any of the surrounding towns and cities. Brick work and fine plastering specialties. Estimates furnished on application.

decoy

### Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the under-signed by James Green, on the 24th day of January 1883, and recorded on pages 96 and in Book "M." of mortgages and deeds in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun County, I will proceed to sell on Tuesday the first day of January 1884 at Alexandria, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to satisfy said mortgage, to-wit: One bay mare mare named Jenny, one two-horse wagon, three cows and two calves. J. L. GREEN,  
decoy

Mortgagor.

### Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a certain mortgage executed to the under-signed by J. H. and Elizabeth Millerex on the 16th day of April 1883 and duly recorded in the office of Probate Judge of said county on the 10th July 1883, in Book P, 2nd vol. Register of Mortgages.

I will on the 26th day of January 1884 sell, for cash a certain lot of land known as six acres in the north east corner of the north east quarter section 10, township 16, range 7, east in the Coosa land district. Said land includes present residence of mortgagors, and and will be sold to satisfy said mortgage. Sale will take place on premises above described.

CHAS. MARTIN,  
Mortgagor.

decoy

### Attachment Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County. In Circuit Court  
A. R. Smith vs. W. J. Willis.

It appearing that on the 21st day of August 1883, the Plaintiff, by his attorney Jno. M. Caldwell, after having made affidavit and given bond as required by law in such cases, paid for and obtained an attachment, returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, against the estate of W. J. Willis, with which said attachment has been levied by the sheriff of said county, upon the following as the property of said W. J. Willis to-wit: One undivided half interest in a certain house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, formerly known as the Archer Smith house, and now the property of the said W. J. Willis and the estate of R. D. Williams dec'd; and, it further appearing that the said defendant W. J. Willis is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he resides at — in the State of Texas. It is therefore ordered that notice hereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said county and State for thirty days, and that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of the Circuit Court to be held for trial at the place of trial,即 Jacksonville on the 21st day of January 1884, and make defense before such proceedings will be had in the premises as the wants of the case may require.

Given under my hand this 19th day of Dec. 1883. P. D. Ross,  
Cir. Ct. Calhoun County.

decoy

### Application for Decree to Sell Land.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Dec. 18th 1883.

This day came Rohr, M. Hanna, administrator of the estate of Woodford R. Hanna, deceased, and filed in court his application in writing and under oath, praying for an order and decree to sell certain lands of said estate to pay debts on the ground that the personal property is insufficient, viz: Eight acres off of the south-side of south-west quarter of north-west quarter of Sec. 26, T. 15, R. 9. Also, 23 acres off of the south-side of south-east quarter of north-west quarter of same section, township 15, range 9, all in Calhoun county, Alabama. It is shown that on the 28th day of January 1883, he and I, being appointed the day upon which to enter and determine said application, and that notice thereof be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks, as a notice to Mary E. Henderson, of Meridian, Bessemer, Texas, and Susan Bushy, Alex. Bushy and Wooford Hanna, place of residence unknown, and all other persons interested to appear in said court on the said 28th of January 1884, and contest said application if they think proper. A. Woods,  
Judge of Probate.

decoy

### SILVER PLATED WARE

Jewel Cases, Coblets, Cake Baskets, Card Readers, Napkin Rings, Batter Dishes, Spoon Holders, etc. Steel Engravings, Chromes, Oil Paintings, Photograph Frames, Picture Cord, Christmas and New Year Cards in Great Variety, Pictures, Organs and Sheet Music at reduced prices. No trouble to show goods. The patronage solicited.

H. A. SMITH,  
decoy

### TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN

COMPOUND OXYGEN

DRUG

109 & 110 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### A New Treatment

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all chronic and nervous disorders.

We have personal knowledge of Drs. Starkey & Palen. They are educated, intelligent, and possessed of great character, which we do not know to be equal to ours, nor do we know, under any statement which they are not good, to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not good.

Wm. D. KELLEY,  
Member of Congress from Philadelphia.

T. S. ARTHUR,  
Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia.

W. C. COOKMAN,  
Editor "Lutheran Observer," Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural inquiry to regard to our professional and personal standing, and to give increased confidence in our statements and the genuineness of our testimony, we present to you the following: We have been engaged by the most wealthy and illustrious persons, and by the most eminent physicians, dentists, and surgeons, and are well known and to inspire the public with confidence.

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W. D. KELLEY,  
Member of Congress from Philadelphia.

# The Republican.

**GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!**  
Premiums to Clubs.

Our Martin's Cross Roads correspondent furnishes us with the following interesting news from that locality:

Morrisville is trying to get up a boom. Mr. Kilgore, the moulder, is moving things about the foundry in a way that shows that he means business.

Mr. L. J. Morris has opened out a new stock of goods at Morrisville, and there is some talk of having a postoffice established at that place with L. J. M. for Postmaster.

I notice that early sowed wheat and oats are looking very fine—especially wheat. The ground was well prepared which proves that farmers would make more, at a great deal less expense, if they would quit trying to cultivate too much land. Ten acres well prepared will make more than fifteen will the way it is usually done.

There is a great deal of legislating going on in this section now—the fruit of buying goods and supplies at credit prices, and raising cotton to pay for them.

Our Jenkins scribe sends us the following interesting budget this week:

All quiet and pleasant in our valley. No mad dogs.

Mr. H. A. Armstrong has returned from Texas highly pleased with the country.

John Henderson has moved back from Huntsville. Did not like very well.

Very little sickness now in this neighborhood.

Wheat is looking well. Was sown earlier than common.

Mr. Samuel Lafayette Cross and Mrs. Sarah Dovic Champion, nee Houck, were married on the 9th of this month by J. C. Watson, J. P.

Hog-killing has been carried on in good earnest for a few days past, Backbone and spare-ribs and sausages will last through Christmas.

Died in this place on the evening of 19th inst. Daniel Brennan. We deeply sympathise with the family of the deceased in their sad affliction—especially with his widow mother.

By general consent, the shops, offices and business houses in this place will be closed up on Christmas day. Those desiring work done or having legal business or wishing to make purchases, would do well to attend to the same on Monday—Christmas eve.

The first sermon will be preached in the new church house at four mile on the 5th Sabbath in Dec., at 11 o'clock, a. m., by Rev. F. M. Treadaway, by special request of the members of said church; at which time said house will be set apart for holy purposes.

WEAVERS STATION, ALA.  
Dec. 19th, 1883.

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Notice.

All who are still behind with Soluble Pacific Guano Company must make immediate settlement to save their notes from being protested.

J. D. HAMPTON,  
Agent.

**FOR IRON OR TIN  
ROOFING**

Guttering, Piping, Grates and Stoves,

send to Phillips & Bailey,

OXFORD, ALA.

Sept 25-11

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—The next session of the renowned College of Ky., University of Lexington, Ky., begins Jan. 8th, 1884. Total cost to complete Full Diploma Business Course, including Tuition, Books, and Board, \$85. Time required 10 weeks. Literary Course free. Telegraphy taught. 5,000 successful graduates. You can begin at any time. No vacation. For circular address W. M. R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF CALHOUN.

The REPUBLICAN has never been much on offering premiums, believing that it furnished subscribers full value for the amount asked for it, but in order to give those ladies and gentlemen who may feel so inclined, a chance to make a few dollars during the leisure of the holidays, we will give any one who will get us up a club of

5 cash subscribers \$2.50 in gold, 10 cash subscribers 5.00 in gold, 15 cash subscribers 7.50 in gold, 20 cash subscribers 10.00 in gold, 25 cash subscribers 12.50 in gold, 30 cash subscribers 15.00 in gold, 40 cash subscribers 20.00 in gold, 50 cash subscribers 25.00 in gold. Or we will give in this proportion for any number of subscribers sent us more than one. Now don't say any longer that there is no opening for you to make money, but go out among your neighbors, and ask them to take the paper, and make the money offered you.

The price of the paper is what it has been for years, \$2.00, and it is richly worth it, if it is worth anything. Nowhere else can be found the home news, (that news which most intimately concerns the people) in a home paper.

Dec 15-11

I offer my residence for sale with good fruit and well of water, near by new. W. C. LAND.

Dec 22-31\*

Mr. D. W. Wier, of Texas, is on a visit to relatives in this county. He paid Jacksonville a flying visit yesterday.

Christmas services in the Episcopal church beginning at eleven o'clock, a. m. The community generally affectionately invited to attend.

MARRIED—By M. E. Ezell, Esq., on Thursday, Dec. 20th, William Harbin to Miss Mary Brown, all of Alexandria valley.

Died in this place on the evening of 19th inst. Daniel Brennan. We deeply sympathise with the family of the deceased in their sad affliction—especially with his widow mother.

By general consent, the shops, offices and business houses in this place will be closed up on Christmas day. Those desiring work done or having legal business or wishing to make purchases, would do well to attend to the same on Monday—Christmas eve.

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# Jacksonville

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1883.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

Have you got over your headache?

Thanks to Senator Pugh for several volumes of important public documents.

WANTED TO SELL—A good Milch Cow. Apply to A. M. LANDERS, Jacksonville, Ala.

Now is a good time to swear off from old bad habits and resolve to live better next year. Let us all try it.

Several columns of our commercial advertisements are crowded out this week. The omission will be made up to advertisers in future.

Inasmuch as we publish only a half sheet this week, we leave over "Neighborhood Notes" and some communications. All will appear in our next.

The Oxford News gets it wrong when it asserts that Jacksonville has any sort of "annuity" or other attachment. Her people are *one and united* and will remain so, for mutual protection and benefit.

#### Half Sheet.

In-order—that our printers may take a rest part of the holidays, like the balance of the world, we issue only a half sheet this week. We know our readers will not begrudge this indulgence to men who have worked hard every day of the year except Sundays.

B. F. Carpenter & Co., and A. L. Stewart will greet their patrons in handsome advertisements with our first issue in the New Year. We hope other local merchants will follow their praise-worthy and business-like example. Advertising always profits the merchant ten fold, and also speaks well for the business of the town.

The faculty of the Normal school expected to give an exhibition and partial examination of pupils previous to the holidays, but for good reasons it was postponed until the school reassembles after the holidays. This excellent institution continues to increase in numbers and several accessions are expected after the holidays.

Mr. H. L. Stevenson is fast acquiring a reputation as the best rabbit hunter in this part of the county. He and Mr. Shelt Stevenson and Mr. Ross Whisenant went out for a few hours last Saturday and killed fourteen. We did not learn how many of these Shelt or Ross killed—presumably not many, when Horace was about.

The Railroad Commission have ordered the Railroad companies to supply colored people with separate accommodation on the trains to their money's worth. In their decision they follow the exact line of thought pursued in an article in the REPUBLICAN last week under the head of the "Radicals and Negroes," which, by the way, should have read "Railroads and Negroes."

We have received from the Juvenile Missionary Society, of Oxford, at the hand of Miss Sallie Mabry, Corresponding Secretary, an invitation to attend their entertainment the 27th inst., and were sorry that we could not be with those good little people on that day. They are engaged in a good work calculated to enoble their own natures, and we wish our little friends God speed in it.

Christmas day was unusually quiet in Jacksonville, but the best enjoyed by all of any we have known for years. Not a single arrest was made, and not an ordinance was violated, except that against lighting fire-crackers on the streets—but the boys could not be suppressed, and the old people had no censure for them, knowing that they had been children once themselves and had asserted their prerogatives on Christmas.

Our old time friend, Dr. B. S. Evans, of White Plains, called to see us Thursday and made payment on subscription account, like the good old subscribers that he is. He has been now thirty years a constant subscriber of the REPUBLICAN, and says he expects to take it as long as it is published or he lives. May he live thirty years more to read the old paper. After ten years, it is our intention to pension him.

There was a delightful *conversazione*, and dance at the hospitable home of Mr. H. L. Stevenson Christmas night. His parlors were filled with the young ladies and gentlemen of Jacksonville and many visitors to families in town from other points. Those who participated were so charmed with the graceful hospitality of our friend and his amiable and accomplished wife, that the hour was quite late when the guests reluctantly departed.

#### Smash Up.

Saturday night the north bound freight was slightly smashed at the depot. Five or six cars became detached from the train, unnoticed by the engineer or conductor. The lost cars striking down grade some distance from the depot came on with fearful rapidity, and, striking that part of the train that had stopped, mashed in nearly all the couplings of the train and wrecked the freight in one or two of the cars.

Gen. Forney is at home for the Christmas recess of Congress. By the way, we notice from the list of Committees that Gen. Forney holds his old place on the important Committee of Appropriations, notwithstanding the fact that he did not support Mr. Carlisle for the Speakership. We regard this as a high compliment to him as a member of influence and worth. A less able man would have been compelled to give place to another under the circumstances.

#### PERSONAL.

Rev. W. R. Kirk has returned from Hot Springs, much improved in health. He is now at Jacksonville.

Mr. Francis Pettus, of Montgomery, one among the foremost of the young lawyers of the state, is in Jacksonville for a few days shooting. Birds are plentiful hereabouts and we hope he may have a pleasant time.

Dr. A. J. Crow, of Warrior Station, Maj. Thos. W. Francis, Mr. Joe H. Francis, Mr. John Montgomery, Mr. C. H. Francis, and Master Henry Wyly are here for the Christmas holidays.

Cadets Geo. Forney and Gus Edwards came over from the State University to spend the holidays at home.

Misses Mary and Helen Robertson, Montville, Conn.; Misses Martin, and Miss Clements, Martin's Cross Roads; Miss Lou Andrews, Oxford, are visiting Jacksonville this week.

#### Christmas Trees.

Jacksonville treated her children to two elegant Christmas trees during the holidays; the first at Mrs. Matthews' Christmas eve night; the second at the College building the night after Christmas, the latter being a union Sunday school affair. Both highly pleased the little ones most interested.

The Union Sunday School tree was at the college building and between four and five hundred people were present. Just prior to the distribution of presents, Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell made a few remarks explanatory of the process of distribution and appropriate to the occasion. Rev. J. F. Smith, the beloved pastor of St. Luke's church, then held prayer and a short service. Messrs. G. G. Morgan, W. G. Caldwell, H. F. Montgomery and Lon Hanes took the presents from the beautiful trees and dispensed them to the children by pages appointed for the occasion.

The trees were brilliant in colors, beautifully lighted and tastefully decorated. The kind hearted ladies who troubled themselves to prepare this treat for the Sunday school children have forever won the hearts of the happy little ones. What an unhappy world this would be, but for its innocent and happy children and its loving, considerate, and noble women.

The Annual Ball and Feast of the Banner County Hose Company at the Jacksonville Hotel Dec. 21, was all that its projectors could have desired, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Several of the young people of surrounding towns were present and all the beauty and chivalry of Jacksonville were out. The tables fairly groaned under the choice viands spread by that prince of hotel men, W. C. Crow and his good lady, and right royally was their hospitality dispensed. The gallant firemen of the best company in the State took good care to see their guests well attended to both at table and at the dance. It was a highly enjoyable affair, and such an one as only our noble firemen can conceive and carry through. We have a fondness for our fire company, and the complimentary adjectives employed in speaking of them are sincere. They have so often stood between the flames and the destruction of the property interests of the people here, that all should kindly regard them and assist them whenever they call for aid. Their work is unselfish. They are going to order new hose, mostly from their own means, in order to be more efficient in their noble work.

All honor to our gallant Banner County Hose Company for their services in the past, and many happy returns in future of their annual ball and feast.

#### Nearly a Big Fire.

Sunday as Rev. Mr. Lane was at prayer in the Baptist church, preparatory to a sermon to a large congregation, the roof of the church was discovered to be on fire from a defective flue. The alarm was quietly given those nearest the doors and the worshippers began to withdraw quietly. This soon attracted the attention of the entire congregation, and, but for the good sense of the minister, who preserved his attitude of prayer, would have resulted in a panic and wild rush for the doors. As it was the entire congregation passed out quietly and rapidly and soon the building was emptied, without accident. Meantime our ever gallant Banner County Hose Company was on hand with the reel and hose, which was at once attached to a long disused water plug, but unfortunately the plug would not work and the water could not be thrown to the point of the fire. Neither could a ladder be found tall enough to reach the top of the building. At this point it looked as if the fine structure must go; but Joe Forney, a colored man, ascended the steeple and swung himself thence to the roof, quickly followed by H. F. Montgomery Esq. Water was passed up to them through the steeple in buckets and the fire was subdued without difficulty. Had the roof been dry or the wind high, the church would most probably have been destroyed and with it some valuable residences near it.

This suggest that the water works should be kept to the highest point of efficiency by weekly inspection. We hope a strong company will buy the works in January and put them in good condition, and that the town will pay such company liberally for use of water for fires.

It suggests also that the colored Hook and Ladder Company should be reorganized, its members exempted from street tax to a certain number, and the company be furnished by the council complete outfit; and, further, that no man be allowed to borrow one of the ladders *under any circumstances*. The ladders used by the old hook and ladder company cannot now be found anywhere. The colored people of this place, be it said to their honor, are very efficient at fires and they should be encouraged in an organization, that may save thousands of dollars of valuable property to the town.

#### FOR IRON OR TIN ROOFING

Guttering, Piping, Grates and Stoves, send to

**Phillips & Bailey,**

OXFORD, ALA.

dec25-44

NOTICE NO. 2834.  
LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 21, 1883.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Feb. 1, 1884, viz.: E. C. Hayes, Postmaster, Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and James M. Wilkerson, Martin's Cross Roads, Alba. THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

dec29-44

#### NOTICE NO. 2833.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 21st, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Feb. 1, 1884, viz.: Simon Haynes, Geo. W. Peterson, James M. Wilkerson, Martin's Cross Roads, Alba. THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

dec29-44

#### FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 21st, 1883. W. P. Forbes and D. L. Evans, executors of the estate of Particular McCullum, deceased, and filed in Court their account and vouchers for a final settlement if the same be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, on said 21st day of January 1884 and contest said settlement if the same be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 21st day of January 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

dec29-44

#### FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 21, 1883. Wm. C. Crow, Postmaster, Jacksonville, Calhoun County, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement if the same be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 21st day of January 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

dec29-44

#### ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 19th, 1883.

This day came Francis J. Martin, Guardian of his minor children, and filed in Court her account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 15th day of Jan. 1884 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 15th day of Jan. 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

dec29-44

#### ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 17th, 1883.

This day came Washington Dickie, administrator of the estate of E. C. Dickie, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 15th day of Jan. 1884 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 15th day of Jan. 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

dec29-44

#### FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 15th, 1883.

This day came Welcome Duke, administrator of the estate of Charles Duke, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 15th day of Jan. 1884 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 15th day of Jan. 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

dec29-44

#### ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 13th, 1883.

This day came Welcome Duke, administrator of the estate of Charles Duke, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 15th day of Jan. 1884 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 15th day of Jan. 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

dec29-44

#### ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 11th, 1883.

This day came Welcome Duke, administrator of the estate of Charles Duke, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 15th day of Jan. 1884 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 15th day of Jan. 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

dec29-44

#### ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 9th, 1883.

This day came Welcome Duke, administrator of the estate of Charles Duke, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 15th day of Jan. 1884 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 15th day of Jan. 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

dec29-44

#### ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 7th, 1883.

